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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PRAVDA READER PROPOSES EXPULSION FROM PARTY FOR NEPOTISM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 2

[Letter "Whom to Promote?" from A. Chegayev, CPSU member since 1931]

[Text] (Dzhambul) I am following with interest the discussion in the pages of PRAVDA of the draft documents of the forthcoming 27th CPSU congress. I have noticed that the authors of many published letters call for the further strengthening of cadre accountability and for emphasizing organization and order here, there, and everywhere. In support of this approach, I want to share some thoughts, beginning with a fact.

Communists of the Dzhambul Superphosphate Plant are well acquainted with the case of R. Kalabayev. His obkom at the time recommended he be elected partkom secretary. Previously he worked in the "Karatau khimstroi" main administration. He did a poor job--it was no accident that he was constantly criticized for inaction and other "sins." And suddenly--promotion to the post of party committee secretary for a large factory! At the meeting held to hear reports and elect officials Kalabayev was arrogant and boastful. And, naturally, he was not elected to the party committee.

I repeat: the outcome was natural and lawful. Nevertheless an "investigation" was initiated, and some communist had to pay the price for having principles.

That's not all. Kalabayev soon was elected first secretary of the Zhanatassky party gorkom in spite of all this. Needless to say, many were astonished at this news. However, a year didn't pass before those who favored Kalabayev were forced to relieve the "favorite son" of his lofty post for various abuses of power and inaction! And then? Then this person, who by all accounts is unfit for leadership, was installed as chairman of the obkom of the chemical workers' union, where he once again is up to his old pranks, to put it mildly...

Such things, unfortunately, are still common occurrences with us. The former director of the aforementioned superphosphate plant, G. Maymur, and the former first secretary of the Kurdaisky party raikom, G. Baikoshkarov, were both promoted to leadership positions not for political, business or moral qualities, but on the basis of personal connections. But do not suppose that someone answered for those unprincipled promotions.

That is why, in my view, it would not be superfluous to incorporate an amendment into the proposed Rules of the CPSU that communists who permit selection for party cadres on the basis of friendships, toadying, or family relations must be held strictly accountable, including expulsion from the party.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TOMSK OBKOM CHIEF ON CADRES, DISCIPLINE, INTENSIFICATION

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 2, 1986 (signed to press 30 Jan 86)
pp 3-16

[Article by A.G. Melnikov, Tomsk CPSU Obkom First Secretary: "For a Leninist Style, for High Discipline"; a footnote to the text reads as follows: "On 31 January 1986, in accordance with a decision of the Tomsk Obkom A.G. Melnikov was relieved of his duties as obkom first secretary in connection with his confirmation as chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department. See PRAVDA 1 Feb 86"]

[Text] Like all the other detachments of our party the Tomsk Oblast party organization is restructuring its work in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenums and subsequent plenums and is preparing to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. Within the oblast a very active and interested study and discussion of the very important pregress documents have taken place: the drafts for the new edition of the CPSU Program and changes in the Party Rules, and the main directions for the country's economic and social development during the 12th Five-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000.

What are the kind of thoughts that arise when becoming acquainted with these documents? We think first and foremost of the gigantic scale of our plans, the enormous creative opportunities of the socialist system and its advantages over capitalism, and the humanistic nature of CPSU domestic and international policies.

At the same time we also think of our party's enormous responsibility and of the responsibility of each of its elements and of each party member for the certain accomplishment of what is planned and for translating words into deeds. During the Seventies and early Eighties, along with the indisputable successes certain adverse trends and difficulties were also seen. To be finally rid of these and to impart to economic and social progress the necessary acceleration is today the main intent and highest purpose of party work.

And, as is known, this is inseparably linked with the human factor, whose role at this turning-point stage in the country's development has grown immeasurably.

As applied to the mass of workers the task of activating the human factor is primarily the task everywhere of bringing good order and strengthening labor, technological and state discipline. As CPSU Central Committee general secretary M.S. Gorbachev emphasizes, it is precisely from this source that we must obtain a substantial addition during the first stage of the struggle for the more rapid development of the economy. [1]

For leading, and first and foremost party cadres, in addition to general considerations regarding the strengthening of discipline, the line toward activating the human factor is expressed in CPSU Central Committee demands persistently to master the Leninist style of party and state work as a reliable and tested method of action. It is a question of mastering the Leninist style in fact. I am in full agreement with thought expressed by my colleague G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Ulyanovsk Obkom, on the impermissibility of making the concept "Leninist style" into some kind of lip-service phrase that is not reinforced with an adjuration to deeds. [2]

In recent years the Tomsk Obkom, obviously like many other party committees in the country, has gained definite experience in work to assert the Leninist style in the activities of the party and state organs and indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of socialist discipline, and to achieve on this basis higher results in economic and social development. I would like to discuss with the readers of this journal some aspects of this activity, the problems that arise, and our thoughts and quests.

First, the Leninist style in party and state work. This is a matter of a profound and extremely broad concept. As the party has repeatedly stressed, a Leninist style permeated with a scientific approach to all social processes is a style that is creative and to which subjectivism is alien. It assumes high exactingness toward oneself and toward others and it opposes any manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism. The Leninist style is a most important factor in realizing all our plans and for the successful activity of party and soviet organs and all public organizations, and their workers.

The firm basis for the Leninist style is the scientific approach to party and state work. This means first and foremost strict consideration by cadres of the objective laws of socioeconomic development and extensive use of the methods and means developed by scientific and leading practice. Without this it is impossible to make the correct decisions.

One brilliant example of the scientific approach in resolving the urgent problems in the country's domestic development and in consolidating its international positions is offered by the drafts for the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes in the Party Rules, and the main directions for the economic and social development of the country during the 12th Five-Year Plan and through to the end of the century, and the initiative-filled and energetic activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo in conceiving and implementing the concept of accelerating the country's

socioeconomic development on the basis of the use of the latest achievements of science and technology.

The significance of this fundamental factor is being intensified in connection with the fact that within the country the opportunities for further economic development on an extensive basis have been virtually exhausted. And to go down that road means to retreat from the demands of life and from party instructions concerning the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the country.

Take Tomsk Oblast, for example. In order to maintain the present rates of development in oil recovery during the upcoming five-year plan on an extensive basis it would be necessary to assimilate 2.5 times more capital investments than in the preceding five-year plan and increase the work force by a factor of 1.5. Under present conditions this is unrealistic. And so, at a plenum of the CPSU obkom we chose another road--resolving the tasks facing the oil workers through production intensification on the basis of the extensive use of the achievements of science and technology with virtually the same volumes of capital investment as previously.

The same path will also be followed in other sectors. There are opportunities within the oblast for doing this. A branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and a center of the Academy of Medical Sciences have been set up in Tomsk and major VUZ and sector scientific research institutes are operating. The detachment of scientific workers exceeds 8,000 people, including academicians and corresponding members, about 300 doctors of science and almost 3,000 candidates of science.

In recent years the scientists of Tomsk have been working in a purposeful way, with a good return, and they have made a number of discoveries and inventions of practical importance for the national economy. However, the weak link remains the low level of involvement of Tomsk scientists in solving oblast problems and Siberian regional problems. At the recent party accountability-and-election meetings and conferences in the Tomsk branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, the State University, the polytechnical and engineering-construction institutes, and a number of scientific research institutes, communists spoke sternly about the fact that links between the scientific establishments and the enterprises are sometimes of a random and transient nature.

The oblast party committee has taken steps aimed at eliminating these shortcomings. The efforts of the scientists have been focused on working on scientific and technical programs that are urgent for the economy of Siberia and of our oblast; such as the "Avtomatizatsiya," ["Automation"], "Poroshkovaya metallurgiya" ["Powder Metallurgy"], "Neftekhimiya" ["Petrochemicals"] and others. The attention of communists and the professorial and teaching staffs in the VUZ's has been focused on training personnel in specialties that determine acceleration in scientific and technical progress, insuring that students are computer-literate, and raising the level of the training and educational process.

This, however, is only one side of the efforts by the oblast party organization in this matter. Another is, as M.S. Gorbachev has said, "to bring about a fundamental change in the attitudes of cadres, from top to bottom, focusing attention on what is most important, namely scientific and technical progress." [3] Today this is the basic direction of activity by party committees in introducing the Leninist style of work in practice.

It is deemed necessary to divide this question into two parts. One part is a deep and creative (not formal) mastering by our cadres of the science of Marxism-Leninism and instilling in them a communist world outlook--the foundation of the high political standards of the leader. The party obkom is striving for a situation in which it becomes habit for our cadres not to stagnate in their ideological-political growth but systematically to "take counsel" with V.I. Lenin by consulting his works.

The other part of the question is this: the present-day scientific and technical revolution requires that cadres not only be well trained politically, disciplined, labor-loving and industrious, but also possess a high degree of professionalism and good business qualities, and strive constantly to make use of what is new and progressive. For, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, an air of authority will not replace what in this case is basic, namely a knowledge of the matter." [4] Under present conditions this criterion acquires paramount significance.

This is why the CPSU obkom and the gorkoms and raykoms, and the party organizations in the oblast are now not only giving their unremitting attention to the ideological tempering of cadres, which is an extremely important matter, but also striving for a situation in which each leader will serve as an example of the unity of word and deed and deal competently with his work.

It should be noted that the proper importance is not always attached to this question, and party organizations often judge a worker generally, according to his biographical data and work record but fail to assess whether or not he is suitable for his post in terms of his business and professional qualities. Herein lies one of the reasons why at a number of enterprises and sovkhoses and kolkhozes in the oblast the economic results of their activities remain unsatisfactory. There are cases in which wage increases outstrip labor productivity growth, in which overspending of material resources is permitted, and in which there are major losses from spoilage and poor output quality, and mismanagement in the maintenance of equipment and technology. The party gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees and party buros do not always make a principled assessment of the leader from these indicators. Meanwhile, a knowledge of economics and up-to-date organizational and managerial methods is one of the primary signs of competence in a manager at any level, and of his suitability for the post he occupies.

We consider attitudes toward the brigade contract to be a good test of the business qualities and competence of cadres and their ability to organize work on a scientific basis. Within the oblast 8,800 brigades working under contract have been set up; more than 111,000 workers are involved. For

example, in the piedmont Tomsk rayon, 70 percent of milk and 85 percent of meat is being produced by collectives working under this progressive method.

However, we have no grounds for complacency. Given the significant figures for worker involvement in brigade contracts, cost accounting has been introduced only in every fourth or fifth brigade, and only 21 percent of brigades are using a coefficient of work participation. There are many cases in which specialists and engineering and technical workers are reluctant to work under a brigade contract.

The party obkom considers that it is high time for all sectors to switch from the initiative of individual collectives and workers to a mandatory form of labor under the brigade cost-accounting method.

The competence of managerial cadres is also seen in how boldly they deal with introduction of the achievements of science and technology and strive for high production efficiency.

One very important factor in the Leninist style of work is collectivism, which strengthens the link between leading cadres and the masses. The party's central committee is a true example for us here. Its decisions provide for the party organizations a precise landmark and clear directives and promote improvement in work.

In recent years much has been done in our oblast party organization to enhance the role of the collective organs of leadership: plenums of the obkom buro and of the party gorkoms and raykoms, and meetings of the primary party organizations. The composition of the party committees now includes more workers and kolkhoz farmers, specialists in various sectors of the national economy, and women. Work has also been improved in election activity. Members and candidate members of the obkom and the gorkoms and raykoms are being enlisted more often to study and discuss questions.

Steps are being taken to improve the effectiveness of work at the sessions of the local soviets and their ispolkoms, and at meetings of the trade union and Komsomol committees and the collegiums of the oblast departments and administrations.

As is known, however, collegiality does not diminish the role of the leader. On the contrary, it means that his responsibility for the amicable activity of the collective he heads is greater. At the same time collectivism in leadership assumes personal responsibility on the part of all workers for fulfillment of jointly made decisions. It is precisely this aspect of the principle of collective leadership--personal responsibility--that, it seems to us, requires greater attention from the party committees. How else except by the low level of personal responsibility is it possible to explain that some decisions are not fulfilled, and that sometimes two or more resolutions duplicating each other are adopted on the very same question?

True collective, party leadership is leadership that absorbs the experience not only of leaders and communists but also the broad masses. Its skillful use largely determines success in party leadership.

The tie between the party and the masses is manifest largely through the work of the soviets, trade unions and Komsomol. The party committees in the oblast are doing a great deal to improve leadership in their activities.

In work to carry out the instructions of electors and the decisions of the local organs of power to improve amenities and deal with antisocial phenomena it is essential to rely more on the deputies, the permanent commissions and the deputy groups. We consider the style of work unsuitable in which, when visiting farms, drilling installations, forestry projects and other enterprises, the leaders of the soviet ispolkoms resolve matters with the economic managers while forgetting to include the rural and settlement soviets in their reviews. The oblast party committee has corrected those representatives of the rayon ispolkoms who have failed to meet or meet only rarely with the deputies at work places, and have been unable to find time to talk with them and show some interest in how they are carrying out their duties as deputies. Steps are being taken to make all deputies give accounts of themselves to electors and to eliminate formalism in this matter.

Unfortunately we still encounter inadequate activity on the part of some deputy-communists, and weak work on the part of the party groups in a number of the rayon, rural and settlement soviets. At their meetings they rarely examine questions of enhancing the responsibility of communists elected to the soviets, their participation in the work of the commissions and their fulfillment of session decisions and the electors' instructions.

Leadership of the trade unions is being improved and the obkom is striving for a situation in which more attention is paid to the development of labor activeness not only in the collectives but by each worker, primarily through the organization of socialist competition, improving work and leisure conditions for people, and resolving other social and indoctrination tasks.

Additional steps have been taken to strengthen party leadership of the Komsomol organizations. During the course of the 1985 accountability reports and elections some 4,500 party members and candidate members were elected to the Komsomol committees. Some 630 young communists (more than 61 percent) now head up the primary Komsomol organizations in the labor collectives. Compared with the previous accountability reports and elections the numbers of secretaries of Komsomol organizations elected to the party committees doubled, and the number elected to the trade union committees tripled.

A meeting of CPSU obkom secretaries with workers in the apparatus of the Komsomol obkom was useful. Meetings with communists working in the elected Komsomol organs are now held regularly in the party gorkoms and raykoms. Some 34 posts for secretaries of Komsomol organizations have been added to the list of the CPSU raykoms and gorkoms. The accountability reports of the permanent commissions for youth affairs have been discussed at sessions of the oblast and all city and rayon soviets of workers' deputies.

While talking about the positive shifts, at the same time we also see the serious shortcomings in work with the Komsomol, and also in the activity of the Komsomol organs themselves. First and foremost a number of the party

committees are taking an incorrect approach to resolving cadre questions. The Komsomol obkom and raykoms and gorkoms do not always have support from them when promoting Komsomol cadres or creating a cadre reserve from among national economic specialists who, passing through the school of the Komsomol, would in the future be able to grow into reliable party, soviet and economic leaders. There are cases in which politically immature and poorly trained people who do not possess the necessary qualities are promoted for Komsomol work. During the reviews of questions concerning the activity of the Komsomol the party gorkoms and raykoms give little consideration to the processes taking place in the youth sphere, while problems of the pioneer organizations are sometimes totally disregarded.

As is known, the party central committee is spearheading the local party organs on improving work with workers' letters, considering this to be an important way to strengthen the links between the party and the masses. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of letters in which questions of general party and national importance are being raised, and in which specific businesslike proposals, advice and wishes are expressed. This was seen graphically in the national discussion of the preCongress documents.

The CPSU oblast obkom and many of the party gorkoms and raykoms have improved their work with letters and statements. The results of their consideration of the most important questions are discussed at meetings of the obkom buro and secretariat. This is helping in eliminating shortcomings and improving matters.

The party, soviet and economic organs are taking firm steps with regard to those officials who violate the procedure established for reviewing verbal and written statements by workers, and who fail to react in good time to critical signals about shortcomings and abuses. The party obkom sees to it that questions concerning work with letters are systematically discussed at meetings of the party committee buros and the sessions and meetings of the local soviets' ispolkoms. We are striving to enhance the role of the auditing commissions in exercising control over the examination of letters.

The Soviet person is involved in everything and he wants to judge things with awareness. This is one of the strengths of our society. This is why it is so important to inform the workers on questions of CPSU domestic and foreign policy and the affairs of the oblast. Timely and essential information is an essential means of resolving the questions that arise. And contrariwise, late information or lack of information can only complicate matters. We see as one of our paramount duties being aware of public opinion and shaping it.

In this work great importance is attached to the all-oblast political days that have now been held for a number of years on the second Thursday of each month. About 6,000 leaders of various rank meet with the workers and student youth on this day and discuss the most urgent problems with them.

All leading cadres are reporters for the party committees. For example, the party obkom group of reporters is made up of 211 people; the group includes the buro secretaries and members, the obkom department chiefs, and the leaders

of the oblast ispolkom, oblast trade union council, and the oblast departments and administrations.

A system has been set up in the oblast for analyzing the questions raised by workers during the course of the unified political days and for their consideration in the party committees and at collegium meetings, and also for informing the public about measures adopted.

We are striving for a situation in which leading workers speak not only to large audiences but also, when required, to the lower echelons of the production collectives--in the shop brigades, on farms, and to workers on the second and third shifts. In this regard the work of the Tomsk CPSU Oktyabrskiy Raykom, on whose initiative the "brigade days" are now held each month in the rayon, deserves a positive assessment. On those days the shop managers and chiefs go out primarily into the lower-echelon collectives where difficult situations have arisen. The results of the "brigade days" are passed on to the enterprise manager.

When dealing with people and reading their letters the party organs obtain valuable and timely information. Here it is important that leading workers learn the skills of seeing the general in the particular, and systematically analyse verbal and written statements, draw conclusions for practical work, head off undesirable phenomena, and include the matters raised by workers in current and long-term plans.

Lenin's instruction always to be in the masses and to be aware of attitudes and be able to convince people and carry them with one still remains an indispensable condition for the successful activity of each party committee and soviet and economic organ and each leading worker.

* * * * *

As is known, one important aspect of the Leninist style of work is control and checking of execution. V.I. Lenin pointed out that without practical checks of how our plans, rough drafts and aims are being fulfilled it is impossible to move ahead. [5] Control and checking of execution constitute a matter for each party organ, each party organization, and each party, soviet and economic leader.

These matters are constantly in the field of vision of the CPSU obkom buro and secretariat, but far from everything possible has been done here. In the work of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and of economic leaders there are still frequent cases of checks culminating in the preparation of decisions and the compilation of documents, while things actually go no further. Many of the commissions that monitor the activities of administrations are still working poorly. And practical work gains nothing when the activity of individual workers and even entire collectives is not checked for long periods.

The party obkom is trying to arrange things so that each leader is constantly monitored from above and below and feels his accountability not only to

whoever is his chief but also to those whom he himself manages, and his comrades in the party organization.

Here, as is known, the main purpose of control is not so much to expose as to correct. We try to be guided by this profound Leninist thought as we carry out cadre policy, striving to guard workers against serious blunders. But the solicitous attitude toward cadres that has been confirmed in the oblast party organization offers no special safe pass to anyone who violates party and state discipline or our moral standards and principles.

The oblast party organization has done much work to develop criticism and self-criticism both in the party committees and primary party organizations and in soviets, trade unions and Komsomol and the labor collectives. Frank acknowledgment of mistakes, discovering the reasons for them, and attentive discussion of means to correct mistakes constitute, as Lenin pointed out, one of the most important and truest criteria of the party's seriousness. [6]

The party committees and leading cadres have started to analyze their own work more deeply, provide a more objective assessment of workers, be sharper and more self-critical in the compilation of reports and statements at plenums and meetings, be more attentive to workers' suggestions, and take specific steps to deal with critical comments.

At the 19th Oblast Party Conference held 2 years ago more than 100 critical comments and proposals were made; 80 comments and proposals addressed to the oblast organizations rang out from the tribune of the city and rayon party conferences. Now most of them have either been fulfilled or taken into account in practical work and in the decisions of the CPSU obkom plenums and the obkom buro. In response to proposals made by the delegates solutions have been found to major questions such as the expanded participation of the scientific research and planning and design organizations of Tomsk in work on the "Sibir" ["Siberia"] program, the opening up of the Pudinskiy oil region, and providing help for farms in Shegarskiy rayon in constructing production premises, housing and social and cultural projects.

In the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, the recent accountability reports and elections to the party organizations were distinguished by their high level of criticism and self-criticism. The constructive nature of the statements made by communists at the accountability-and-election meetings can be seen from the fact that more than 17,000 proposals and critical comments were put forward at them. One-third of them have already been fulfilled and practical steps are being taken with regard to the rest. Many of the proposals have been considered at meetings of the party raykom and gorkom buros and taken for control in the party obkom.

The communists assessed the work of their leaders and of the election organs in a principled and exacting way. Suffice it to say that the work of 13 party group organizers and the secretaries of 8 shop and 11 primary party organizations was regarded as unsatisfactory. The same assessment was given to the work of 17 party control commissions monitoring the activity of administrations.

Notwithstanding, the level of criticism, especially from below, is still not high everywhere. Unfortunately, we still see the case in which criticism is ignored or suppressed, and even victimization for criticism. We take severe measures in such cases. Thus, last year the director of the "Kozhevnikovskiy" sovkhoz, one Goymanov, was fired for rudeness and victimization because of criticism. It should be noted that this case went as far as it did largely because the Kozhevnikovskiy party raykom and the party buro at the sovkhoz failed to listen in good time to the opinion of the communists and rank-and-file workers, and did not correct this manager.

Transferring failed and compromised workers from one leading post to another does serious harm not only to cadre indoctrination but also to our entire business. The party obkom is waging a decisive struggle against this. However, manifestations of this practice are still, unfortunately, encountered. The obkom has made it a rule that a worker who has compromised himself cannot again be advanced to a leading post until he has shown at a low level that he can be trusted with serious matters.

Several years ago we ran across a case in which some party raykoms and gorkoms, ispolkoms of local soviets, and departments and administrations were foolishly wasting their time on numerous conferences and meetings, summoning a large number of people to attend during work time. Things got to the point where by spending many hours at meetings, the managers failed to meet with their collectives for long periods and were unable in full measure to deal with their primary duties. The obkom, of course, cannot tolerate this kind of "style."

We are waging a persistent struggle for the rational use of time. Everywhere we have studied the prevailing practice used to hold conferences and other mass measures. Much effort has been needed to overcome the inertia of speechifying, bring order to the conducting of conferences, and achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness in conferences. And now we feel that control over this must not be slackened even for a day.

A unified regime and set of working instructions are now in operation in all organizations in the oblast. Any kind of meeting or conference during the first half of the day is banned. Monday is the only day for hiring workers. Meetings of the obkom buro, the party gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees are held during the latter half of the day, while sessions of the soviets of workers' deputies are held after 1600 or 1700 hours, that is, after the end of the work day. The aktivs of the trade union plenums and the Komsomol committees take place on Saturdays. Training for the party, soviet and economic aktiv is also organized on this day.

The party obkom is trying to achieve a reduction in the number of resolutions and other documents adopted. Resolutions are adopted mainly on major, problematic matters, and we demand the same from the party gorkoms and raykoms. It has become the rule to have the decisions of the party organs and their plans concretized with measures to implement them. In recent years the volume of documents passed to the obkom from the party committees has been reduced 25 percent. The center of gravity has been shifted toward the checking and execution of decisions already adopted at the local level. All

party, soviet and economic organs in the oblast know that the party obkom assesses their work according to the actual execution of business and from the results achieved.

Reducing the number of meetings and saving time on paperwork makes it possible for party workers to visit the rayons and primary organizations and labor collectives, and to engage in a more concrete way in indoctrination work, study the attitude of the masses, and get a direct look at leading cadres at work.

The question of the selection, placement and indoctrination of leading cadres is the key issue in work to assert the Leninist style of work in all spheres of party and state leadership. As is known, V.I. Lenin saw the selection of people and the checking of execution as "the linchpin of all work." He taught us "to test as carefully and patiently as possible and recognize the real organizers and people with a sober and practical turn of mind, people who combine loyalty to socialism with the skill, without fuss... to organize firm and amicable joint work by a large number of people... After dozens of tests, only these kinds of people should, by moving them from the very simplest to the most difficult tasks, be advanced to responsible posts as managers of the people's labor and management leaders." [7] These words formulate the essence of the scientific principles used for cadre work.

Leninist teaching on cadres has been developed in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) and subsequent plenums and in a number of other party documents. It has become a reality in the oblast party organization. We are implementing in a practical way the principled, exacting approach toward the assessment of any workers and the selection of leaders according to their business and political qualities.

To elevate society to a new level means primarily to achieve intensification in the national economy and reach a world level of labor productivity. To this end, it is required that each leader organize matters on a modern basis, improve his knowledge and management methods, and teach himself and others to be at the same time organizers and teachers, managers and politicians. And the most important thing is to give oneself without stint to the work, the fulfillment of plans and the social development of the collectives.

In the overwhelming majority of cases politically mature, well trained and competent cadres occupy the leading posts in the oblast. It is also important that within the oblast party organization there are no manifestations of things such as the selection of leading workers according to family links, association or personal attachment.

Some leaders, however, grow and raise themselves up to the new level of requirements, while others stand still and conduct their affairs, as they say in the vernacular, only in a middling sort of way. Accordingly, some must learn, others be corrected if necessary, and yet others released from their duties.

At a recent party obkom plenum those speaking rightly emphasized that work to renew cadres and strengthen management elements can be carried out in a

planned way only given the presence of a reliable reserve. The plenum therefore set the task of checking and testing the practical activity of workers included in the reserve; to this end, there are periodic certifications, setting of seniority and exchange of experience in the home sectors and the party, soviet and economic organs. Only by checking the worker in fact and considering the opinion of the communists in the given organization whether it is intended to assign the comrade to occupy a leading post is it possible to resolve the cadre question.

Of course, much depends on who is included in the reserve. We are striving for a situation in which it does include as many young people as possible. And here we are not forgetting the tried cadres of the older generation; so that promising young workers can work together with them, gain experience, and acquire the necessary training. We think that each responsible worker, regardless of the sector on which he works, is obliged to train two or three replacements for himself from among capable young people.

Serious attention is being paid to advancing women to leading posts. They have been elected secretaries in 18 of the 22 party gorkoms and raykoms and are working in all the soviet ispolkoms. Among the chairpersons and secretaries of the trade union oblast committees 50 percent are women, and they also head up a number of oblast administrations, associations and enterprises.

It has become the rule for each person numbered among the reserve to be enlisted in preparing questions for the buros and plenums, and for work in the various commissions. They are told to what section it is planned to assign them and how they should prepare themselves. This brings the worker along and stimulates his ideological and professional growth and enhances his sense of responsibility.

We attach great importance to the party references and recalls. For example, during preparation for the present accountability-and-election campaign the party obkom and raykom and gorkom organizational party work departments carefully studied the people recommended for election as secretaries to the party committees, party buros and rayon and city committees. To this end conversations were held with communists and the recalls and references were collected for the people whom it was proposed to recommend for election to the party committees. It is obvious that given strict observance of the principle of collegiality this significantly limits the possibility of showing subjectivism or one-sidedness in assessing workers and serves as a certain guarantee against errors in the selection and placement of cadres.

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The movement to bring order and strengthen organization and discipline, which has been intensified in recent years, is closely linked with the processes of asserting the Leninist style in practice.

The main condition for success in this matter is constancy of effort and the impermissibility of allowing any campaign-type approach. It is precisely the

campaign system that in the past made it impossible to achieve major positive results and bring order to all spheres of life.

First and foremost the party obkom has introduced a practice whereby questions connected with discipline are systematically examined at plenums of the party committees and bureau sessions. The raykoms and gorkoms have been instructed each month to analyze the status of discipline in the labor collectives, hearing reports on this matter from the leaders and secretaries of the party organizations.

It is certain that what we are doing to strengthen discipline is also being done by the party organizations in other krais and oblasts, because we are all guided by the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. And this consists of bringing order in production and the services sphere, in public life and everyday life, in each labor cell, in each city, in each village. [8]

I shall, therefore, dwell only on certain aspects of the work of the party committees, local soviets, public organizations and economic organs in this direction.

We started with the basics--checking observance of the regime for the work day at enterprises and in organizations and establishments. Appropriate assignments were given to deputies, people's controllers, the Komsomol and trade union activists, and workers in the press and radio and television. Many examples were collected indicating a low level of labor discipline, lack of control, and free and easy attitudes in the way individual people spent their time at work. The press systematically publicized cases of absenteeism, late arrival at work and leaving early, and other violations of labor discipline, naming names and the duties involved and the place of work.

Snap inspection teams started to visit the movie theaters, stores, private homes, city markets and horticultural cooperatives. People were found who had been for years accustomed to looking after their personal affairs during work time. The newspapers wrote about these cases. In their letters to the party committees and newspaper editorial offices and their statements during the political days, hundreds of people warmly supported this kind of concrete approach, and they condemned those who violated discipline, and also the leaders of collectives where lack of control flourished (they were mainly workers at institutions and scientific research institutes, public transportation drivers and so forth). True, people were found who asserted that the checks were little short of violations of "human rights," and that discipline should be strengthened in some other way--by bringing order to the enterprises and establishments. We think that the one does not necessarily contradict the other. Of course, the work regime should be such that it excludes absences from production so as to deal with personal matters, and that concern for supporting the necessary work regime should be shown by the managers of establishments and enterprises, and by the party and public organizations. At the same time, we think that it is possible and necessary to make use of the method of revealing the specific violators of work order and monitoring the measure of labor and the measure of consumption is an additional method in the struggle to strengthen discipline. It is impossible to wage the struggle to strengthen discipline anonymously and vaguely.

In addition the snap inspections carried out helped to reveal shortcomings in the work of enterprises and establishments in the services sphere. For it turned out that many savings banks, passport offices, housing administrations, communications offices and stores were operating under regimes that were convenient for themselves but not for their clients. The situation was corrected and these establishments and enterprises switched to new hours, with services extended until 2000 or 2100 hours. People now have no need to ask for time off work to obtain information or make purchases. But here, constant control must be exercised.

Our efforts in the struggle to strengthen labor discipline and bring order to production and other spheres of the life of society will produce little if we do not bring into play the enormous organizational and indoctrination opportunities of the labor collectives; these opportunities have grown significantly in connection with the adoption of that well-known law 2 years ago.

In particular, the force of well-thought-out and carefully prepared workers' meetings is great. Oblast workers' meetings are also held in the oblast. Each year one of them is devoted to questions of strengthening labor discipline. On the same appointed day a thorough discussion of this subject takes place in the enterprises, organizations and establishments with the participation of a broad range of leading workers. At the workers' meetings, the violators of discipline the bad workmen fare badly, as do those who fail to take the necessary steps to prepare and organize production and insure its smooth running, and who fail to resolve social problems.

The meetings in the youth collectives are very lively; they discuss questions of dealing with violations of labor and training discipline and are implacable with regard to instances of mismanagement and waste.

Discipline means not only arriving at work on time and undeviating observance of labor procedures but also a good organization for production and strict observance of its technology and the sensible utilization of resources.

Take, for example, the question of the careful use of material values. Here, significant practical results cannot be achieved if the proper warehousing facilities are not set up. In recent years we have been dealing with this matter in a more substantiated manner. At enterprises of the oil and gas complex alone more than 120,000 square meters of covered and open warehouse premises have been constructed to store equipment and materials, and they are now in operation. Programs for the developments of bases for storing output have also been drawn up and implemented in other economic sectors in the oblast.

Economic managers have started to deal more exactly with people who are to blame for any harm that comes to the national property. Write-ups have been reduced in construction and a special program is being implemented to intensify the struggle against write-ups in transportation and to safeguard fuels and lubricants.

Of course, we recognize that much remains to be done on the path leading to rational and economic management. We have economic managers who are extraordinarily eager to acquire equipment (sometimes far from up-to-date equipment) and create above-normative stocks of raw materials, and who care little for any radical restructuring of technology and fail to match the numbers of workers with the calculated amount of equipment and work places. Hence the high prime cost of production, the dissipation of state assets, and excesses or shortages of personnel. This is why it is so important to conduct certifications and rationalization of work places.

Last year some enterprises and organizations failed to cope with tasks to work for 2 days using saved raw materials, fuel and electric power.

And finally, today the major question is the undeviating observance of deliveries discipline, whose assertion will help in the transfer of enterprises to the new experimentally verified management conditions.

A qualitatively new stage in the struggle to strengthen labor, production and public discipline was initiated following publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism." It must be said that the obkom and the other party committees in the oblast had earlier sought effective ways to deal with this evil. For a number of years a virtual "dry law" has been observed during the work shifts of oil workers and forestry workers, and also during the period of the summer and fall agricultural work.

The steps taken, however, were inadequate. The party central committee decree has enabled us to wage the struggle against the evil of alcohol with better results. Half of the restaurants and all the dining rooms and cafes now no longer serve alcohol. Any kind of banquet or entertainment at state expense has been banned. The militia and other administrative organs have started to operate more actively in regard to drunks and moonshiners.

A second direction in our actions is shaping a militant anti-alcohol public opinion, organizing effective propaganda, showing concern to introduce a healthy way of life that relies on spirituality, physical culture and sports, and making rational use of free time and developing, if I may thus express it, a new style of activity in the trade enterprises and the public catering and cultural and entertainment establishments. This work is being done on many planes and it is not easy, demanding a creative and realistic approach. And the most important thing is patience, constancy and a buildup of efforts.

The results have not been slow in making themselves felt. Absenteeism and other violations of labor discipline have been reduced and there is more order in production. The numbers of "visitors" at the medical sobering-up points have been cut one-third. We realize that we must press on and actively support the struggle against alcohol in the leading collectives and the villages and rayons. No effort must be spared in this for sobriety means peace and calm in the family and order at work.

One key direction in the work of the party obkom and the gorkoms and raykoms in asserting the Leninist style and bringing order to all production elements

and to society is the strengthening of party discipline. For, as V.I. Lenin wrote, "if we conscientiously teach the workers and peasants discipline then we are obliged to start with ourselves." [9] In other words, we must maintain strict order in our own party house. Here, everything is important: the regularity with which communists attend the party meetings and pay their dues, and their attitude toward the fulfillment of party assignments and the decisions adopted by the party organs and primary party organizations. It is a question of the disciplined nature of the communist and his sense of order and moral rectitude in his everyday life and his personal life, and his responsible attitude toward his family and his children's upbringing. And, of course, one very important criterion for checking discipline in a communist is his attitude toward work and its final results, and the way in which he carries out his official duties.

All our leading cadres constantly conduct checks on how they are fulfilling CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Council of Ministers decrees on questions concerning development in the field of the oil and gas complex, agriculture, and the acceleration of housing construction. Unfortunately, the obkom and its departments have not succeeded in overcoming the desire of some party committees and economic leaders to embellish the state of affairs, smooth off the sharp edges and create in accounts and information reports the appearance of having adopted exhaustive measures. This kind of thing has occurred at the Tomskneft Association and in the everyday services and housing and municipal administrations. The state of affairs in a number of the party organizations is not always assessed critically and self-critically. At plenums of the Parabelskiy and Molchanovskiy party raykoms criticism is directed primarily from above downward, but criticism from the bottom upward to the buros and departments of these party committees is extremely rare. The obkom demands a change in the approach and that they be strictly guided by the program instructions of the party to the effect that no party organization and no worker can remain outside control from either above or below.

The honest and pure makeup of the party member is a matter of enormous political significance and the foundation of party strength. The party obkom and the gorkoms and raykoms have intensified work to strengthen party discipline and insure the vanguard role of communists as political fighters. It is now the practice in the primary party organizations to hear accountability reports from communists at party meetings and sessions of the party buros. The practice of reviewing the personal affairs of communist leaders in private, bypassing the primary party organization, is being actively overcome.

The party obkom is uncompromising with those party members who abuse alcohol, act in a immodest way and make use of their official position for personnel ends. In 1985 more than 100 workers were made answerable for this, and some of them were expelled from the party and relieved of their posts.

The party commissions, which are made up of more than 300 members of the CPSU from among rank-and-file workers, kolkhoz farmers, employees and also party veterans, are doing much work to strengthen discipline. These are communists who have a knowledge of the matter and exactly investigate any question,

have an attentive and precise attitude toward every person, and combine strictness with a good will that excludes indiscriminate distrust and suspicion.

For a long time now it has been the rule to discuss the results of checks conducted by the commissions in the party organizations or the meetings of the workers' collectives; and this makes it possible to investigate in depth the reasons for negative phenomena and determine in more detail the methods for eliminating and preventing the shortcomings revealed. Thus we follow the behest of Lenin, who wrote that "to find the chief who is at fault is the least part of the work." [10] The main thing is to be able to correct him and make the practical changes in good time and implement them in fact. [11]

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The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum signified a qualitatively new advance in the development of Soviet society. Our party is now acting for the people with the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and it is with this concept that the party approaches its 27th congress. In order to greet the congress in a worthy manner it is necessary to focus all organizational, political and economic efforts and all the energy of the labor collectives and their party organizations to this end.

Our oblast faces great and crucial tasks. As it directs the workers for their successful resolution, the oblast party organization will strive even more persistently to make economic cadres effectively master the Leninist style of work and assert everywhere the spirit of high exactingness, discipline and organization.

FOOTNOTES

1. M.S. Gorbachev. "Selected Speeches and Articles." Moscow, 1985, p 72.
2. G. Kolbin. "To Improve the Style of Work." KOMMUNIST No 2, 1985, p 45.
3. M.S. Gorbachev. "Selected Speeches and Articles." p 132.
4. V.I. Lenin. Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, p 447.
5. Ibid., Vol 45, pp 15-16; Vol 35, p 202; Vol 53, p 162.
6. Ibid., Vol 41, pp 40-41.
7. Ibid., Vol 45, p 113; Vol 36, pp 193-194.
8. "Materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 23 April 1985." Moscow, 1985, p 10.
9. V.I. Lenin. Complete Collected Works, Vol 50, p 63.
10. Ibid., Vol 44, p 129.
11. Ibid., Vol 44, p 127.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MOLDAVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION DEVOTED TO LAW AND ORDER

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 15 Feb 86 pp 3-4

[Account of the report delivered to the Third Session of the 11th Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy I. I. Cheban, Moldavian SSR Procurator: "Strengthen Legality and Legal Order"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The present session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet is taking place on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, at a time when the discussion of the drafts of the new version of the Party Program, of the CPSU Statutes with proposed amendments, and of the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development During the 12th Five-Year Plan and for the Period up to the Year 2000 is drawing to a conclusion in the country. The Soviet people fully approves the party's policy of speeding up the country's social and economic development. The unanimous approval of this course by our republic's working people was heard at the recent 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party.

At the congress the results of economic and social and cultural construction during the report period were analyzed in detail, and the tasks of the republic's economic and social development for the upcoming years were defined. Special attention was given to questions of enhancing organization and establishing order in all spheres of public life. It was noted that in recent months labor discipline has grown stronger and the degree of order has increased in many labor collectives thanks to the implementation of organizational, economic, administrative-law and upbringing measures. In comparison to 1980, losses of work time per worker in industry have been cut in half.

Acting in close association with the Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees, economic-management agencies, trade-union, Komsomol and other public organizations, and labor collectives, the law-enforcement agencies have been taking an active part in the development and implementation of comprehensive measures for the preservation of law and order. Procurators have significantly strengthened their contacts with the people's control agencies and the state arbitration agencies in combatting violations of state discipline, wastefulness and mismanagement.

The Soviets have begun to more frequently take up questions of the state of legality and public order in their sessions and in the meetings of their standing committees and executive committees. The strengthening of party supervision of the work of the law-enforcement agencies has had a positive effect on the improvement of their work. Reports on the work of the agencies of the procuracy, the ministries of internal affairs and justice, and the Moldavian SSR Supreme Court have been considered in the Moldavian CP Central Committee. The Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers give daily attention to questions of strengthening legality, enhancing the fight against crime and protecting Soviet citizens' rights and interests.

Now, when the task has been set of making drastic changes for the better, putting all untapped organizational, economic and social reserves to use and activating the human factor, deviations from the socialist principles of economic management and violations of state, plan and contract discipline are becoming increasingly intolerable. In recent months oversight to ensure the implementation of laws by the ministries, state committees and departments has been stepped up. The law-enforcement agencies are trying to see to it that they ensure the protection of socialist property and wage a fight against mismanagement, wastefulness and any and all violations of legality.

Speaking of the positive changes that have been noted in the republic in the observance of economic laws, the speaker emphasized that over the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan the number of enterprises failing to meet their commitments for deliveries of output have decreased by nearly two-thirds. Not a single complaint was registered against the collective of the Vibropribor [Vibration Instrument] Plant, although more than 2,000 customers receive its products. At the same time, the Kishinev Tannery Production Association and tractor and television plants, the Bukuriya Experimental Factory and the Moldvtorchernet [Moldavian Recycled Ferrous Metals] Association have not been fulfilling their contractual commitments. Because of shortfalls in the delivery of output, many related enterprises have been prevented from working at an even pace, and the suppliers themselves have sustained considerable losses from the imposition of fines against them.

An extremely important problem in the present-day development of the socialist economy is the improvement of product quality. However, the state of affairs in this connection causes serious concern. Last year alone the procurator's office imposed material penalties against more than 1,000 persons for the production of defective output, and cases involving the production of defective products by the Beltsy Meatpacking Combine, the Kalarash Cannery, the Rybnitsa Nonfabric Materials Factory and the Shoe Factory imeni Benderskoye Vosstaniye are presently being investigated.

What can the quality of the apple juice produced by the Glodyany Cannery be like, when 3 million standard cans of it were rejected as substandard, which cost the state losses of nearly three million rubles? The procurator's office is taking up this case, and the guilty parties will be strictly punished. Serious complaints are leveled against the quality of the output of the Zorile Footwear Association and light-industry and consumer-services enterprises.

The materials from checkups and investigations of criminal cases show that the blame for the production of defective products lies with economic executives who attempt to attribute it to various objective causes and, as strange as it may seem, often find support in the ministries and departments. Yet they are precisely the ones who fail to display exactingness toward officials with regard to the fulfillment of their commitments. Defective products have quite rightly been defined as a form of plundering of material resources and waste of our people's labor. Therefore, one must not forget the political as well as the political aspect of this problem.

Despite the steps that have been taken, there have not been any fundamental changes in the eradication of padding in state reports on plan fulfillment. Many cases of report padding have occurred at enterprises of the former Ministry of Rural Construction, the ministries of construction, motor transport and consumer services, and the Administration of the Moldavian Railroad, and in branches of the State Committee for the Agro-industrial Complex. Report padding and cases of the overstatement of volumes of performed work are not being reduced in the system of the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

The widespread occurrence of padding in the reporting of milk yields and weight gains of livestock and of the overstatement of yields of agricultural crops is noteworthy. Cases of the covering up of large-scale shortages and the manipulation of monetary proceeds in order to show overfulfillment of plans and obtain bonuses have not been eliminated in the state and cooperative trade systems. Last year alone 118 officials were admonished by the procurator's office regarding the impermissibility of violations of the law on combatting report padding, and disciplinary and material penalties were imposed on 285 persons. Seventy actions were also initiated for the recovery of 85,000 rubles, and criminal charges were brought against 29 of the most flagrant practitioners of deception.

The existing situation is attributable to the fact that the role of economic executives and legal and bookkeeping services in the campaign against report padding is still small. The ministries' and departments' plan and production services exercise lax oversight over the reliability of report figures. The persistence of report padding and deception is also attributable to the fact that they are not always halted by the local Soviet executive committees and higher agencies of economic management.

The party's demand is clearly formulated: executives and officials who deceive the party and state and take a tolerant attitude toward report padding have neither the political nor the moral right to occupy executive offices, no matter what their past services may have been. In view of the fact that report padding in the republic is still widespread and the principle of the unavoidability of punishment for it is still not being fully applied, the law-enforcement agencies will continue to wage an implacable struggle against it.

An extremely important area of our activity, the speaker noted, has been and continues to be the struggle against violations of laws on the protection of socialist property. In recent months the combined efforts of party committees, local Soviets, economic-management, law-enforcement and control

agencies, and labor collectives at many enterprises have made it possible to close the channels and loopholes through which items of material value have been pilfered. However, on the whole losses from mismanagement, wastefulness and embezzlement in the republic continue to be substantial.

In the system of the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, the sum of shortages and embezzlement last year increased and reached nearly a million rubles. The safekeeping of items of material value is not properly ensured in many branches of the State Committee for the Agro-industrial Complex, light industry and local industry, consumer services and state trade.

Cases continue to be disclosed of crimes of avarice, the defrauding of customers and speculation. During this past year a large group of persons at the Orbita Retail Trade Association, the Kodryanka Sovkhoz-Plant in Strashenskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin Lazovski, the Progress Kolkhoz in Faleshtskiy Rayon, and the Kishinev Tannery Production Association was convicted of embezzlements of especially large amounts, and many bribe-takers were put on trial.

Petty thefts cause substantial material and moral damage. Unfortunately, many labor collectives, comrades' courts and local Soviets fail to do enough to stop and prevent them.

The spoilage of agricultural products at kolkhozes and sovkhoses, at processing enterprises and in the system of state and cooperative trade causes considerable losses. An absolute majority of such cases is associated with mismanagement, while the persons who are to blame for this frequently go unpunished and material damages are not recovered from them.

At the Trifaneshty Sovkhoz in Floreshtskiy Rayon, 371 tons of seed potatoes valued at 96,000 rubles spoiled in the course of acceptance and storage. It was subsequently discovered that they had been dumped into pits that had not been fitted out for the purpose, without partitions. The potatoes rotted and could not even be used for livestock feed. The farm's executives attempted through the former republic Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry to write off the shortage to their own losses, but when this request was refused they covered up the incident. The prosecutor has brought criminal charges; the guilty parties will be put on trial for criminal negligence and will make restitution for the losses.

Tens of tons of confectionery products, cocoa beans, fruit puree and other items of value became spoiled and were wasted because of irresponsible handling at the Bukuriya Experimental Factory. Last year a large amount of meat spoiled at the Kishinev, Beltsy, Tiraspol and Dondyushany meatpacking combines.

The wrongful practice of buying up bread and other foodstuffs and feeding them to livestock has been stopped in the republic. However a resolute struggle should continue to be waged against such phenomena, which should be regarded as a flagrant violation of state discipline.

The speaker went on to say that substantial losses are caused by fires because of the absence of daily work to strengthen labor discipline and the protection of economic facilities against fire. The situation in this connection is not good in agriculture, the system of the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and other departments. Fire did 650,000 rubles' worth of damage at the Kalarash Moldselkhozkhimiya [Moldavian Agricultural Chemicals] Association alone.

The state also sustains losses from livestock murrain, the demurrage of rolling stock and other causes. Yet farm executives, the ministries and departments and the legal service have not been taking proper steps to see to it that the guilty parties make restitution for losses they have caused.

The procurator's office has succeeded in rectifying this situation to a certain extent. Last year 3,000 suits worth a total of 3.5 million rubles were filed against persons in office. The practice of seeking the recovery of material losses without bringing suit was expanded. During the year more than 6,000 persons made restitution for damages on the basis of procurators' representations and demands.

Questions of enforcing laws on the protection of socialist property are being handled poorly in the republic Ministry of Consumer Services. Shortages and embezzlement have been growing every year in this system, but the steps that the ministry has taken are relatively ineffective and sometimes perplexing. Thus, instead of strengthening the control and auditing service, the ministry has been unable to think up anything other than, under the guise of strengthening the economic service, reducing the number of staff auditors by 10 units. Another example: back in December 1984 the ministry collegium examined a representation by the republic procurator, after which the minister issued an order "On Instances of the Failure to Ensure the Safekeeping of Socialist Property and on Measures to Enhance the Struggle Against Embezzlement and Abuses." According to it, strict disciplinary penalties were imposed on the chief bookkeepers of a number of rayon production administrations, but three months later, without the penalties having been withdrawn, they were rewarded with monetary bonuses in the amount of a month's salary.

Serious shortcomings also exist in the work of the law-enforcement agencies and the service for combatting the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation. A criminal group engaged in the theft of fabric and finished products operated for a number of years at the Soroki Outer Knitwear Mill. The procurator's office is presently conducting an investigation, and many persons, who stole more than 147,000 rubles' worth of goods, have had charges brought against them in the case. The mill's director and the Ministry of Light Industry repeatedly appealed to the internal affairs agencies, but they failed to receive the proper support. As a result, the crime went undiscovered for a long time, until the procurator's agencies intervened.

The protection of citizens' socioeconomic, political and personal rights is one of the basic tasks of the law-enforcement agencies. A great deal of work is done in this area in the republic; however, violations of legality have still not been fully eliminated. Every year more than 300 persons are

reinstated in their jobs by the courts and on the basis of procurators' protests. Procurators have admonished 140 officials, and disciplinary and material penalties have been imposed on 160 persons for violations of labor laws.

Violations of other personal rights and legitimate interests of citizens also occur. It is impossible not to call attention to the widespread nature of flagrant violations of established procedures for the distribution of housing space and allocation of plots of land for individual housing construction. This especially pertains to Rybnitskiy, Rezinskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, Oknitskiy, Lazovski, Kutuzovski, Kriulyanskiy and Slobodzeyskiy rayons and the city of Beltsy. Checkups established that certain citizens, while owning homes in accordance with the rights of personal property, received state apartments. Such cases draw justifiable criticism from the working people.

There are numerous instances of the unauthorized occupancy of apartments; moreover, this is generally done by employees of housing organizations who are supposed to be ensuring order in this area. This year a petition has been filed by the Management of the Housing Administration in Kishinev's Sovetskiy Rayon asking for authorization to evict the family of citizen V. N. Botsan from the apartment that it has occupied without authorization for 10 years without paying rent. Can this conceivably be called orderly procedure?

A great deal still remains to be done to establish order in the observance of laws on the protection of labor and safety practices, nature conservation and environmental protection. Fundamental improvements are also needed in work with the working people's letters, petitions and complaints, and in organizing the reception of citizens and the prompt resolution of questions they raise.

One of the main areas of law-enforcement agencies' work, the speaker stressed, is combatting criminal manifestations. This is now being done more aggressively, as a result of which there is greater order in the streets and in public places. The proportion of serious crimes has been reduced, and traffic safety has improved. At the same time, thefts of state property and the personal property of citizens, cases of malicious hooliganism, and certain types of offenses against people's life and health have not been eliminated.

The militia commits serious errors in a number of places in maintaining public order and putting a stop to hooligan manifestations, parasitism, apartment thefts and domestic crimes. The timely prevention, disclosure and investigation of crimes is still not being accomplished in Kishinev, Tiraspol, Beltsy and Orgeyevskiy, Rybnitskiy, Nisporenskiy and Slobodzeyskiy rayons.

Ensuring the inescapability of punishment for every crime committed continues to be an extremely important task of law-enforcement agencies. The prosecutor's office has been waging a resolute struggle against embellishment of the real state of affairs in this connection, and persons who are guilty of covering up crimes are being called to account in the strictest fashion. Last year all grave crimes were disclosed in Teleneshtskiy, Faleshtskiy, Chernenkovskiy and a number of other rayons. At the same time, employees of the militia and prosecutor's office still have a great deal to do to see to it

that the measures stipulated by law are taken with respect to every declaration and report of the commitment of a crime.

In discussing the question of preventing antisocial manifestations among juveniles, the speaker noted that "difficult" or, as they are also called, "pedagogically neglected" teenagers sometimes remain outside the supervision of schools and vocational-technical schools, Komsomol organizations, labor collectives and the militia, and individual upbringing work is replaced by activities of a general nature. The officials of law-enforcement agencies, together with other stage agencies, endeavor to protect juveniles in time against harmful influences and to take advantages of the provisions of the school reform to rear young people in the spirit of respect for Soviet law and to involve them in socially useful activities. It is necessary to increase the role of the family and the school, the Komsomol, all public organizations, labor collectives and the local Soviet executive committees' juvenile cases commissions in the business of developing an active stance toward life, ideological conviction and social maturity in the younger generation.

The fight against lawbreaking should be carried out in conditions of the strictest observance of legality in the activities of the law-enforcement agencies themselves. Unfortunately, in the conduct of the investigation of crimes, because of the loss by certain law-enforcement officials of a sense of personal responsibility for the performance of their official duties, cases are still encountered in which a disdainful attitude is taken toward the collection and verification of evidence and toward the arguments of suspects, accused persons and victims, and circumstances that disprove an accusation or place it in doubt are ignored. As a result, cases sometimes occur in which the constitutional guarantees of inviolability of person are violated.

Frequently in the course of judicial proceedings one encounters violations of legality that infringe on citizens' rights, a failure to observe the requirements of procedural law, incomplete judicial hearings, and bureaucratic red tape, especially in cases involving so-called requests of aggrieved parties. Serious complaints have also been made against the people's courts in Sovetskiy, Kalarashskiy, Rezinskiy, Strashenskiy, Kriulyanskiy and other rayons for poor quality in the resolution of civil cases and the way in which judicial decisions are carried out.

Shortcomings in the work of law-enforcement agencies are also attributable to the weak professional training of some employees. The executives of the procurator's office and the ministries of internal affairs and justice are holding staff members who are guilty of any violations strictly accountable.

In all of their work, the speaker continued, the law-enforcement agencies are guided by the principles of humaneness that characterize our society and proceed from the premise that in conditions of socialism any person who has gone astray may return to a normal working life. Therefore, we accord great importance to providing for a differentiated approach to the designation of methods of criminal punishment by the courts. Punishments that do not entail deprivation of freedom are widely used for persons who have committed minor crimes for the first time and are capable of being corrected without isolation from society. Strict measures of punishment are specified for recidivists,

malicious plunderers, bribe-takers and persons who commit grave crimes against individuals.

In combatting antisocial manifestations, primary emphasis is placed on preventive measures, a comprehensive approach and unity of actions among state and economic-management agencies, trade-union and other public organizations and labor collectives. In the view of the law-enforcement agencies, realistic means of overcoming such manifestations lie first and foremost in enhancing the campaign against drunkenness and parasitism and improving the effectiveness of preventive measures, especially in labor collectives, at places of residence, and among young people.

The large-scale measures of a social, economic and legal nature that were adopted at the initiative of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and received the endorsement of the people as a whole have created a broad basis for the resolute overcoming of drunkenness. This has helped reduce the number of crimes committed in a state of drunkenness and has helped strengthen labor discipline. Measures of influence with regard to persons who abuse alcoholic beverages and engage in home distilling have become more active. Anti-alcohol propaganda has been enhanced. The working people's leisure time has acquired a richer content. Measures have been taken to put trade in alcoholic beverages in order.

However, serious errors are still committed in all this work. Recently, for example, a group of residents of Komratskiy Rayon were arrested for taking part in the theft of 15 tons of alcohol from the Kirsovskoye Alcohol Storage Facility of the Komrat Agro-Industrial Association. It had been sold to citizens from nearby villages and drunk at weddings and other festivals. The executives of rural Soviets, deputies and the militia precinct inspector could not have failed to know about these facts, but no one reported them to agencies of the procurator's office. This case is presently being investigated; all the aforementioned circumstances will be brought to light, and persons who are guilty of connivance and the concealment of a crime will be punished.

Recently the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee discussed questions connected with the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Measures for Surmounting Drunkenness and Alcoholism." The decision it adopted points out serious shortcomings that have been committed in this business by the law-enforcement agencies, the local Soviets, trade and labor collectives. It is common knowledge that administrative measures alone are not sufficient to surmount drunkenness. This extremely important, partywide and statewide task must be accomplished in a comprehensive fashion. As far as the law-enforcement agencies are concerned, they are continuing to wage an intensified struggle against violations of the law with regard to combatting drunkenness and alcoholism.

Preventive measures, the speaker said, are the main thing in combatting crime and lawbreaking. In order to prevent them it is necessary to expand public openness in work. The officials of law-enforcement agencies are already doing a great deal in this regard. They meet with labor collectives and inform them of the results of the investigation and court trial of criminal cases and

about the state of legality and measures to strengthen it. It has become a rule for executives of the republic procurator's office to take part in meetings of ministry and department collegiums at which presentations by the procurator's office concerning the elimination of violations of legality are examined. In turn, the executives of the ministries and departments are invited to meetings of the collegium of the Moldavian SSR Procurator's Office. This practice makes it possible to work out and implement the most effective measures for eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to violations of legality. The city and rayon procurators report to labor collectives on the results of general-oversight checkups and speak at sessions of the local Soviets and at meetings of workers, office employees and collective farmers. Better use has also started to be made of the mass media--the press, television and radio.

A certain system for informing citizens about legal matters has been established in the republic. Last year the employees of law-enforcement agencies gave more than 29,000 lectures and reports. The spread of legal knowledge among broad strata of the population is the basis of legal upbringing and of the activation of each Soviet person's position in the struggle against all negative phenomena that are alien to the socialist way of life and to our communist morality.

Nonetheless, the present state of legal enlightenment is still not fully commensurate with the task of strengthening legal order in terms of either volume or preventive orientation. Legal upbringing is weakly organized in the schools and in certain vocational-technical schools and higher schools. Economic-management personnel, employees in the management apparatus, deputies and the public aktiv require thoroughgoing legal training.

A special place in crime prevention belongs to the court trial of cases. Visiting court sessions that are competently conducted with the strictest observance of legality exert a considerable upbringing influence on those who are present. But they are not held in all the cases in which they are necessary. Because of negligence on the part of the courts and procurator's office, labor collectives frequently send public defenders instead of public accusers to take part in court sessions, even when cases involving dangerous crimes are being tried. Officials of the procurator's office and the judicial agencies should, with the help of local Soviets and labor collectives, improve the practice of organizing visiting court trials and strive to enlist the more active participation of representatives of the public in them.

The holding of citizens' meetings at which the unworthy conduct of drunkards and parasites is discussed and other questions affecting the interests of village residents are resolved has become a good tradition. In places where this work is done on a high level, the desired results are achieved. Today there are about 500 communities in the republic in which not a single serious violation of law has been committed in recent years.

Labor collectives, volunteer militia aides, comrades' courts and other public formations, which encompass some 200,000 persons, possess tremendous potential in preventing violations of legality, order and discipline.

Time, life and the growing role of legality, the speaker continued, confront us all with more complex and important tasks. One of them is to know how to organize in practice and utilize the potential for the comprehensive resolution of questions pertaining to enhancing the struggle against negative phenomena and preventing them. The local Soviets, especially their standing committees, have a considerable role to play in this connection. We hope that these committees will wage the struggle against negative phenomena more vigorously.

Officials of the republic's law-enforcement agencies recognize their special responsibility for the state of the struggle against such manifestations. But the task of substantially reducing them cannot be accomplished through the efforts of these agencies alone. In every city and rayon a united front in the struggle against lawbreaking should be created through the efforts of all stage agencies, public organizations and labor collectives. The local Soviet executive committees, economic-management executives, trade-union, Komsomol and other public organizations, and labor collectives should devote constant attention to eliminating the causes and conditions that give rise to lawbreaking. All deputies are called upon to take an active part in this undertaking. The law on their status in the USSR requires each of them to demand that any violations of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens that are brought to light be ended. Persons in office, the management of enterprises and militia officers to whom a deputy's demand is presented should promptly take steps to eliminate violations and bring guilty parties to account. For the strengthening of legality and legal order, the protection of citizens' rights and legitimate interests, and the universal application of the principle of social justice are a statewide task of the whole people that is inseparably bound up with the qualitative renewal of all aspects of our life.

In conclusion, Deputy I. I. Cheban vowed on behalf of all employees of the republic's law-enforcement agencies that the decree of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet regarding the issue under discussion would become a program of mobilization in their daily work to further strengthen socialist legality and legal order and protect the rights and interests of citizens.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NEW DATA ON AZERBAIJAN CP MEMBERSHIP GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 1300-word lead editorial giving data on party membership in Azerbaijan. "There are 10,076 primary party organizations, 9,260 shop party organizations, and 11,805 party groups active now in the republic. They unite 376,822 full and candidate party members. Approximately one out of every nine people working in the republic is a party member. More than 69 percent of the communists work in the material production sector."

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK PARTY ORGANIZATION TASKS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word lead editorial entitled "The Responsible Tasks of Primary Party Organizations" which states that Uzbekistan has 20,815 primary party organizations with 638,000 full and candidate party members. During the last report period 148 new organizations were formed, which shows the steady growth of the republic party. The majority of party organizations have finished holding report and election meetings at which they outlined the major tasks facing them in the socioeconomic development of the country. According to the editorial these meetings disclosed that some party organizations have not fulfilled their role satisfactorily in the exertion of party influence over work in their collectives. It is noted that, as the presence of the party in social life grows so must the reliance it places on lower links in solving tasks. The party is resolved to change the quality of Soviet life; renovate its material foundations; develop socioeconomic attitudes; transform the material and spiritual conditions of workers; and activate the entire system of political, social, and ideological propaganda. To attain these goals primary party organizations are urged to take a positive approach to their tasks and resolve them with steadfastness, discipline, and cohesiveness. Primary party organizations are to assume leadership over socialist competition, motivate workers to find internal reserves and utilize resources efficiently and economically, and improve working and living conditions. In the area of political and organizational work they must recruit new party members; educate communists in a spirit of ideological conviction and communist morality; organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory; ensure a growing role for labor in management; develop the activism of public organizations; place control over administrative activities; and increase the vanguard role of communists. Party organizations also are given the tasks of halting phenomena like bureaucratism, localism, and excessive praising; they are to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward violations of state, labor, and production discipline, and deception of the state by enterprises, organizations, farms, and establishments; and they must take effective steps against slackness, ineconomy, and waste. The party organizations are obliged to establish control over agencies in the execution of party and government directives and in the observance of Soviet laws; educate employees in a spirit of responsibility for assigned work; take steps to improve consumer services; and inform appropriate party organs about shortcomings in the work of establishments and officials.

COMPLACENCY AMONG UZBEK COMMUNISTS RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Important Period in Party Life" which points out that some party organizations are not as influential in socioeconomic life as they should be and some communists are not taking an active role in the fight against negative phenomena. Such communists are complacent toward cases of ineconomy, pilfering, and violations of party and state discipline. The editorial notes that communists have an obligation to expose and eliminate shortcomings; fight pomposity, self-interest, complacency, excessive praising, localism, and deception; resist any attempt to stifle criticism; and report all such actions to party organs as far up as the CPSU Central Committee. The communist must take an active part in ideological and political work and disseminate party ideas among the masses. However, some party officials speak to the public only every few months and stand apart from sociopolitical work. Such practices are said to be harmful to the ideological growth of party members.

KARAKALPAK KOMSOMOL MARKS ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by A. Khudoyberganov, first secretary of the Karakalpak Oblast Komsomol Committee, entitled "Traditions Continue" in which he reviews the formation and development of the Karakalpak Komsomol in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of their formation. Organized in December 1919 in Turtkul the youths of Karakalpakistan displayed great courage in the Civil War, the fight against the Basmachis, and the campaign to eradicate illiteracy. Over the next years feudal lords, clerics, and backward youths constantly tried to subvert the work of the komsomols. When komsomol member Sona Mambetova expressed a desire to study, such reactionaries killed her and her two brothers. Another young activist, Apina Botirkhojayeva, was killed in Khudzhayli. But such incidents did not scare off the komsomol youth, who took part in collectivization and land and water reforms. In the Great Patriotic War thousands of komsomol members served at the front; over 15,000 patriots from Karakalpakistan received orders and medals, including 18 Heroes of the Soviet Union. After the war komsomol members showed fortitude in reconstructing the economy. Such traditions are continuing in the 1980's. The oblast komsomol organization is carrying out organizational, ideological, and mass political work aimed at strengthening state and labor discipline and eliminating negative phenomena. In addition the oblast's 190,000 komsomols are taking part in pre-Congress preparations.

TASKS FACING UZBEK KOMSOMOL DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "The Party's Concern for Youths" which states that republic komsomol organizations must orient their work to conform with the CPSU Central Committee decree "On further improving

party leadership over the komsomol and increasing its role in educating youth in a communist spirit." Party organizations must instill in youth a Marxist-Leninist worldview and an intolerance for class consciousness, bourgeois ideology, and anything contrary to the ideal of social justice; inspire them to gain contemporary skills and knowledge; and attract them to the tasks of solving basic socioeconomic problems. Several years ago the komsomol took animal husbandry under its patronage. The editorial cites that today, 80,000 youths and 1,936 collectives are working in this sector. Nonetheless, there remain critical areas, according to the article. Numerous farms in Karakalpakistan, Dzhizak, and Samarkand Oblasts are not paying enough attention to creating adequate living conditions for workers, solving feed grain problems, and utilizing modern equipment. It is noted that one out of every 10 komsomol brigades in the republic is milking cows by hand. The party calls on komsomol committees to improve their work methods; instill communist ideology in youths; and increase activism, initiative, and discipline. Komsomol organizations have a growing role in attracting youths to socialist competition and in educating them. Development of the APK depends on youths work with cohesiveness, discipline, and a rapid pace. More komsomol youths are needed in cotton cultivation, especially in the area of mechanizing this sector. Moreover, the komsomol is urged to increase the number of volunteer youths in the task of reclaiming steppe lands in Syrdarya, Dzhizak, and Kashkadarya Oblasts.

UZBEK MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS REBUILDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3, 6, and 7 December 1985 carry on page 2 a 4,000-word article by special correspondent M. Pirmatov entitled "Letters From the Ministry, I-III" in which he reviews the work carried out by the party organization of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Communications to increase its influence over the administration's activities, improve its work with cadres, and raise party and state discipline, initiative, and activism. The party organization has had over a year to rebuild its work after receiving severe criticism by the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro.

Mirza Nazirov, the ministry's party organization's secretary, convened a buro to analyze the situation and adopt a series of measures to deal with problems. A few months later a general party meeting was held to discuss deficiencies and tasks facing the ministry. It was found that the ministry is not utilizing all its reserves and potential to expand and improve services. Rural telephone services are particularly poor, few intercity telephone stations work, and many requests, even by war veterans, for installation of phones are not satisfied. The republic is among the lowest nationwide in number of urban phones. Construction of the Kokand and Gulistan Radio and Television Stations has lagged for 7 years. Delivery of newspapers, telegrams, and mail is way behind schedule throughout the republic. Correction of these problems requires complete, accurate, and reliable information on their extent and causes.

The party organization buro convened an assembly to discuss charges leveled by Kim Aliyev that the deputy chief of the ministry's Main Administration for Supplies permitted widescale theft of supplies. The buro appointed a commission to investigate this case, but at the same time the ministry nominated the deputy chief to fill the position of chief of this administration. The buro responded by forwarding the name of Kim Aliyev for this position. After discussion, the ministry's collegium agreed with the buro on the appointment. Subsequently, the buro began concentrating on the question of cadres, and found that numerous young and inexperienced people had been hired by the ministry due to cronyism and nepotism. Moreover, the assembly found that numerous officials engaged in self-interest and abuse of position, and that in the space of 6 months 180,000 rubles worth of materials had been used illegally or stolen. In selection of cadres the buro began to examine people for their political, ethical, and businesslike qualities. In the last 9 months, in cooperation with the buro, the ministry collegium has removed 51 people from their positions and hired 34 new specialists. The special commission appointed by the buro finally made its report on defects in ministry work. First Deputy Minister A. Toghayaliyev received a severe reprimand for permitting numerous deficiencies. Subsequently, Toghayaliyev explained the causes of his errors and turned into one of the buro's best activists.

A number of problems remain. The author states that the work of the commission for supervising administrative activities must be improved; it must motivate the administration to exert more leadership over production, make more efficient use of resources and labor, and improve its implementation of cadre policy. Overall, however, the author notes a sharp turnaround in the work of the ministry's party organization, which incorporates 61 communists in 4 shop party organizations and 6 party groups. Pirmatov observes, however, that numerous administrations and departments of the ministry itself have not rebuilt their work in accordance with current demands. This he says, is especially true of the Administrations for Urban and Rural Telephone Stations, for Intercity Telephone and Telegraph Communications, and for Mail Services. Major tasks face the party buro and communists. In addition to hearing reports by ministry leaders, Pirmatov states that they must fight phenomena like procrastination, localism, false reporting, violations of discipline, attempts to deceive the state, disorder, and ineconomy.

PROTEST OF OUSTED UZBEK OFFICIALS SQUELCHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 November 1985 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 3,900-word editorial titled "In Step With the Times" which states that the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee laid the foundation for making the atmosphere in the republic healthy. More responsible, knowledgeable, and enterprising cadres, including more younger people and women, have been raised to leadership positions. However, the editorial notes that there are still a number of communists and leaders who do not comprehend the need to stay in step with the times, and who continued to engage in corruption, pomposity, empty promises, self-interest, eyewash, and

stagnant thinking. Just as seriously, some of those removed from high position since the 16th Plenum still do not understand why they were removed. According to the editorial, they are responsible for growing rumors and a filthy stream of anonymous letters to higher organs. Investigation fails to substantiate a single one of their complaints. They were removed from their positions because, among other things, they accumulated personal wealth instead of serving the people, states the editorial. They were expelled from the party because they violated party standards and ignored party rules by maintaining sumptuous homes, taking bribes, and surrounding themselves with relatives and parasites. Yet instead of demonstrating that they deserve their present positions, they are devoting all their energy to advancing complaints and spreading rumors. Thus, it is necessary to squelch these groundless rumors. Listed among those who do not understand the present situation are V.G. Kurbanov, former minister of agriculture; H.R. Rakhimov, former chief of the Uzbek Main Administration for Foreign Tourism; O.A. Aripov, former rector of Tashkent State Medical Institute; K.P. Prinkulov, former chairman of the Uzbek Society for the Blind; A.E. Nazarov, former director of Tashkent Oblast Education Department; A.S. Sadykov, former president of the republic Academy of Sciences; and S.A. Azimov, former first secretary of the Uzbek Writers Union Board. Of course, there are a number of others. However, these people have joined together to protest the actions taken against them. In point of fact not all of them were fired; some were placed on pension and others were transferred to postive work. Some did not even receive party punishment, primarily because the lack of principles on the part of some party organizations and communists made it impossible to evaluate each person fully. And it is the absence of a full evaluation or of prior disciplinary actions that has led to such questionings.

The case of Kurbanov, former minister of agriculture is presented for consideration in the article. Not only was he slow to establish order in the agricultural sector but his personal life interfered with his work. He tried to please both his family and his lover, placing at the disposal of the latter his Niva service car. But his problems with his beloved created problems with his family, and naturally his work at the ministry suffered. Everyone is free to resolve questions of family and marriage for themselves. The reason for raising this delicate matter is to stress that personal conduct must conform to Soviet laws and society's morality.

The article depicts Rakhimov, former head of Foreign Tourism, as supposing that he could make a personal contribution to strengthening ties with foreign countries by sending his son (a student in the Department of Orientalism at Tashkent State University) abroad to work. Rakhimov drew up official documents in a way that grossly violated regulations to cover this basically illegal act. In his son's absence, Rakhimov arranged for his daughter-in-law to receive a five-room apartment, much too large for her needs.

Aripov, former rector of Tashkent Medical Institute, made it possible for all five of his daughters to study at VUZes, a rather immodest action on his part. However, his tenure as rector had aroused numerous protests. Over the years his colleagues have complained about his nepotism, localism, thoughtlessness

toward cadres, rudeness, immodesty, and deviations from party rules. Not one of these charges was "confirmed" until after the 16th Plenum. His removal was necessary to making the situation at the institute healthy.

Prinkulov's record at the Society for the Blind was exemplary. But in recent years he behaved like a lord with a fiefdom, according to the article. He claimed that privileges and benefits given to invalids by the state were the fruit of his own abilities. He encouraged servility, meekness, and praise, and those who behaved this way became "trustworthy" people on whom he bestowed his patronage.

While serving as head of the Writers Union, Sarvar Azimov frequently spoke about the necessity for writers to fight ills of the past, maintain purity in serving the people, and instill their works with communist ideals. However, it is noted that in this same period republic literature was enlarged with numerous ideologically impoverished works. At the same time Azimov was engaged in collecting 100 automobiles to be used as official transportation by writers. This is a staggering number, considering that only 5 to 6 official automobiles are registered to the organization per year. Evidently, Azimov was able to build up a loyal circle of subordinates through his consignment of these cars. Furthermore, Azimov had not created a single significant literary work in years. Yet, he was able to take advantage of his position to get his previous works reprinted, netting him profits of nearly 15,000 rubles. In building his dacha he spent 40,000 rubles on furnishings, and 12,000 on one room alone. He also held a wedding for his son at Zarafshan Restaurant. The menu included black caviar for 300 people, red caviar for 300, kebab for 800, food for 400, and quantities of drinks, fish, and delicacies. No one denies the services Azimov rendered at one time. Because of this he was given the opportunity to transfer to other positive work. However, the Writers Union and its party organization must evaluate objectively the shortcomings in his leadership and personal behavior. Those writers who are penning complaints and trying to clarify why Azimov was removed would better spend their time in an effort to write better books.

Instead of the whispering about why Sadykov was pensioned from his position as resident of the Academy of Sciences a discussion should be held to explain why Sadykov failed to elevate the role of the sciences in the republic. Not only did he neglect that task but he allowed nepotism to take deep roots and ignored the needs of young scientists. His failure to observe academy rules calling for regular elections led to the regrettable situation wherein the average age of academicians is now 75.

The need to write about all these cases has arisen from the continuing rumors and intrigues. These rumors must be stopped. The true situation is that order has not been fully established in all fields. To accomplish this everyone must stay in step with the times.

UZBEK RAYON PARTY CHIEF SACKED FOR LACK OF PRINCIPLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 November 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by correspondent A. Dilmurodov titled "When Party Principles Are Lacking" in which he reviews the case of Bahodir Yunusov, former first secretary of the Dzhambay Raykom in Samarkand Oblast. Elected in February 1985 following the expulsion of his predecessor, Yunusov at first moved boldly to create a healthy atmosphere in the rayon by halting eyewash, localism, bribery, and other ills, and establishing Leninist principles in cadre policy. But before long he began to abuse the trust placed in him. In solving cadre problems he was hasty, one-sided, and arbitrary, and ignored the principle of collegiality in selection of cadres, states the author. He elevated several immodest, corrupt, and self-interested people to leadership positions. Two of them, A. Zubaydullayev (chairman of the rayon consumer co-op society) and T. Salohiddinov (director of the rayon public dining enterprise) were said to have held a drunken party at a restaurant until all hours of the morning and run up a bill of 483 rubles, which they declined to pay. When this abuse of position became known to the raykom Yunusov assigned the primary party organization of the consumer society headed by Zubaydullayev to review his case. The party organization only admonished Zubaydullayev. Soon Zubaydullayev requested he be relieved of his duties due to "worsening health" and the raykom accommodated him. However, before long Yunusov recommended Zubaydullayev for the position of director of the rayon procurement agency. The author notes that Yunusov came to the defense of Salohiddinov as well. The latter also requested to be relieved of his duties for reasons of worsening health, which was a way of avoiding party punishment. Yunusov appointed him director of the Dzhambay Bread Combine and appointed I. Mahmudov, who held that position, as director of the rayon public dining enterprise. The correspondent outlines Yunusov's errors, shortcomings, and lack of principles in party work as including efforts to conceal from the party negative incidents that occurred in his family. The author concludes that for these and other reasons the Samarkand Obkom Buro heavily censured him and the Dzhambay Raykom dismissed him from his position.

PARTY STAND AGAINST NEPOTISM, CRONYISM UNDERSCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 November 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,800-word essay by Professor Doctor of Philosophy H. Polatov titled "Program of Social Justice" in which he discusses questions of social justice in the CPSU Program and Rules. These documents constitute a program for perfecting human relations based on principles of social justice, he notes. Whereas every just act arouses feelings of harmony and contentment in people, every unjust act arouses feelings of dissatisfaction. Thus, it is extremely important to analyze violations or restrictions of social justice. For example Polatov asks, is it just to pass over for leadership positions those who have actively served the interests of the state and people in favor of those who are relatives of cronies or compatriots? Of course not. The 16th and subsequent plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee have outlined ways to fight such cases of social injustice and have promised harsh punishment for those who commit them. The draft of the CPSU Program also emphasizes that such ills as abuse of position, self-interest, accumulation of personal wealth, nepotism, and cronyism, cannot be tolerated.

/9599

CSO: 1830/448

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

NEW RADIO-TV COMPLEX OPENS IN LATVIA

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 1 January 1986 announces in an 800-word article on page 4 the partial completion of a new radio-TV complex on the island of Zakyu. Opening for the debut of its first transmission on 25 December, "Microphone-85" boasted Latvia's best known singers, a live audience, and transmission to radio and TV viewers.

The complex has been under construction for the past 5 years, with a cost of more than 2 million rubles. Two additional years of construction are anticipated. While one performer praised the studio as the "best in which he has performed," the director felt that "it would be even better when the builders hand him the entire complex."

/12232

CSO: 1800/311

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AZERI-RUSSIAN STUDENT'S DICTIONARY PANNED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 February 1986 carries on page 6 a 1000-word review by H. Hasanov of the "Azerbaijani-Russian Dictionary" (Maarif, 1985) which was prepared for use in secondary schools. The reviewer comments that "a lack of system and continuity prevail in the dictionary" and cites a number of other shortcomings in the work: inexplicable omissions are pointed out, such as including the names of 6 of the 12 months and omitting the others; violations of alphabetical order and ungrammatical definitions. The reviewer concludes that "the publication of the dictionary in this form tells us that the publisher, the authors and the editor approached this serious work coldly and irresponsibly."

/9738

CSO: 1830/468

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

K1SSR: COUNTERPROPAGANDA EFFORT OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS VIEWED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Article: "On the Bourgeois 'Paradise' and the Winds of the True Struggle": "The Topic of Counterpropaganda In Our Republic's Rayon and Large-Circulation Newspapers"]

[Text] The Schneider family worked to obtain permission to emigrate to the FRG with a persistence worthy of a better cause. Else Vladimirovna was particularly outspoken: "I'm ready to crawl there on my hands and knees." The visa was received. Departing along with Else Vladimirovna was her husband, a former truck driver, their son and his young wife Elvira and the young couple's small daughter. But soon letter after letter began to arrive in the village of Kant, letters from Elvira to her mother in which the words "I want to go home!" and "Get us out of this place!" were repeated like a refrain. These letters -- genuine documents -- were used at the request of the editors of the Kantskiy Rayon paper ZNAMYA POBEDY, with the permission of the addressee, in an article which was entitled "I Want To Go Home!" This publication was of a consciously counterpropagandistic nature and evoked a large response throughout the rayon. The editors printed quite a few replies including some stemming, and this is particularly important, from persons of German ethnicity. These people wrote emotionally about their feeling of love for their real Soviet Motherland, for their native Kirghizia and for their rayon. Of course, there was also another reaction. A woman came by the newspaper office.

"Have you seen these letters yourself?"

"Of course, we have them here."

"Were they typewritten or handwritten?"

We showed her the letters and she said:

"Handwritten... That means that they are genuine... You must excuse me, but we held a village assembly in Lyuksemburg. We discussed the article. And rumors got around that the letters were fakes. Because we remember how happy the Schneiders were when they left."

The Schneider family was allowed to return to the Motherland. Today they are living in Kant once again, and Else Vladimirovna is eager to share her impressions of the bourgeois "paradise" and tell how her family was snared by lying propaganda and, only after having parted with their Motherland through their own fault, realized what they had lost. And of course rayon journalists did not miss the chance to print another article, "Vanished Mirages" (May 1985), which was also discussed at village assemblies and in collectives; the reports from these meetings, as well as the rayon-wide discussion, were printed in the large-circulation papers (of which there are three in the rayon).

Republic journalists are structuring work aimed at exposing imperialist propaganda so as to take into account the intensifying ideological struggle and the ceaseless onslaught of our ideological adversary. In the wake of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the mass media have stepped up their work to teach republic workers to be unreceptive to bourgeois ideology and attempts by certain circles in the West to discredit the achievements of socialism and friendship between the Soviet peoples. The cornerstone of this work is the tempering of workers' class attitude and world view and an uncompromising struggle against hostile propaganda in any form in which it appears in our lives.

In this work, consideration is given to the specificity of our multiethnic region. Among the Kirghiz, Russians, Uzbeks and Ukrainians in our republic there is, for example, a significant population of Dungans and Uigurs, as well as emigrants from China and over 100,000 citizens of German ethnicity. Our republic workers live in one big, amicable family, sharing the same concerns and the same ambitions. At the same time, there is a mood favoring emigration among a certain category of the population, and at times there is evidence of influence by extremist Baptist preachers who use religion for antisocial, antistate purposes. We should also say a word about the so-called Islamic factor. One cannot help but notice that a certain portion of the population has stepped up religious observances under the influence of increased radio propaganda broadcast by reactionary regimes in some Muslim countries.

All this necessitates immediate selection of definite forms and methods in the functioning of the mass media, the basic channel for effective counterpropaganda work.

In this area locally-published newspapers at the rayon or production collective level rightfully play a special role. It is understandable that such publications develop their own approaches to the presentation of this important topic. Direct contact with the readers is the thing which primarily characterizes these approaches. This is correct, because in local materials of a counterpropagandistic nature it is essential to have the most confidential tone possible, as well as differentiated approaches for various population categories.

Today one can affirm that our republic's rayon newspapers, as well as some large-circulation newspapers, have already accumulated interesting experience with counterpropaganda work; this work is tending toward a definite system to

an ever greater degree. This primarily means specific criticism (and, as a rule, criticism based on local material) of the bourgeois ideology which is attempting in every way possible to denigrate the values of socialism and sow nationalistic and pro-emigration tendencies; exposes of religious instruction and antisocial activities by members of various sects; and comparison of all this with the communist world view through presentation of the Soviet way of life.

The Chuy newspaper LENINSKIY PUT is presenting this timely topic with great expertise; it has published materials under the rubric "Two Worlds, Two Destinies," "Behind the Facade of Free Democracy," "Eyewitness Testimony" and "Our Motherland -- The Soviet Union." The forms of presentation are very diverse: interviews with those who have returned to the Motherland after sampling the "Western paradise," confessional letters from those who for one reason or another have been forced to remain in the FRG, and wrathful letters from Soviet Germans condemning the foul insinuations made by West German defenders of "human rights." The same sort of purposeful articles have also appeared in several other rayon newspapers.

Frequently it is the work of local journalists which gives the impetus for one or another aggressive counterpropaganda action. The Alamedinskiy Rayon newspaper ZA UDARNIY TRUD printed an article based on a letter sent to Kirghizia from the FRG by former Soviet citizen Eicholz, who felt rejected, like the "lowest sort" of human being, in his "fatherland." This article evoked the appropriate response, and was discussed at village assemblies. The residents of neighboring rayons came to get a "spare" copy of the paper, including some from the Kazakh SSR. Becoming interested in the topic, journalists from the republic newspapers and State Television and Radio prepared more in-depth material under the rubric "The Truth About the Fatherland: Eyewitness Testimony." This article was in turn picked up by a central publication, the bulletin ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, and reprinted.

It is this sort of comprehensive presentation by various branches of the mass media which guarantees the broadest and most convincing ideological influence and which yields the greatest propaganda effect.

Let us examine another presentation, this one by the Tonskiy Rayon newspaper EMGEKCHIL (The Worker). In the past it has printed material exposing the treachery of the turncoat Kozhombirdiyev, a rayon native, who deserted during the war and has in recent years been working for the so-called Turkestani editorial staff of Radio Liberty in Munich. Supporting this action, journalists from the republic newspapers SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA and SOVETSKAYA KYRGYZSTAN worked together and assembled a pamphlet entitled "...The Caravan Moves On. A Message to the Traitor As He Reaches the Age of the Prophet Mohammed."

Subsequent letters to the editor contained numerous responses to this pamphlet, including an open letter from highly authoritative and respected individuals whose former neighbor betrayed his Motherland for thirty pieces of silver. Indignant letters which held up to shame this traitor who has defiled the Soviet Khirgiz people arrived later, after the television program

"Contempt," was aired, revealing the true nature of this presumptuous anti-Soviet figure.

Here is an example of the opposite effect, a case where an initiative by republic newspapers was supported by local journalists of SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, which published an article by Aala Tokombayev, people's poet and Hero of Socialist Labor, entitled "A Feast For the Whole World." Telling of folk customs, he gave a sharp rebuke to recidivists of the past. The manner in which the issue was presented proved to be so gripping that the discussion begun in that article spread to many rayon newspapers, which in turn focused on those local customs and rituals which perpetuate fundamentally outmoded views and concepts with a clearly religious undercurrent under the guise of "folk culture."

Active work in this direction has been done by the newspaper DZHANY TURMUSH (New Life) from Dzhangi-Dzholskiy Rayon. This paper promoted the acceptance of new Soviet rituals. For example, in that rayon a new burial ritual was developed and special mourning sites set up as the result of joint efforts by the newspaper and the public. It is true that the progress made thus far is not great, but it is pulling the rug out from under the mullahs and stealing the thunder of those cult adherents who, at the bidding of various Islamic "voices," are attempting to sow religious fanaticism and nationalism among a portion of Soviet Muslims.

It is characteristic that discussion of an article by a Khirgiz people's poet would rouse local journalists to take a closer look at other issues; but are they sufficiently skillful and persistent in propagandizing our Soviet way of life, taking into consideration the multiethnic composition of our republic's population? It is also good that this topic is being dealt with more and more frequently in rayon and large-circulation newspapers: special topical headings, columns and individual articles are being printed under the rubrics "Our Way of Life Is Soviet," "We Are Internationalists," "Patriot" and others.

For example, the Sokulukskiy Rayon newspaper NARODNAYA TRIBUNA told of a new tradition which originated in the village of Chat-Kul, that of a mass celebration of "Name Days of Streets." The 30th anniversary of Vostochnaya Street was commemorated by members of more than 10 nationalities. Journalists from the rayon newspaper also wrote an article about the Druzhba Kolkhoz, where more than 60 Uigur families work. Telling about their lives, work and recreation, about the establishment of an ethnic musical group, this article emphasizes the fact that the Uigurs, like the Dungans, work in all areas of production and culture and are represented, along with other nationalities, in all the elective organs of the kolkhoz, rayon and republic.

The value of such articles lies in the fact that they are inseparable from the topic of counterpropaganda. Just this sort of comprehensive task is carried out in the articles "This Is My Native Village," which tells of Afanasiy Klueger (in ZNAMYA POBEDY), a German native of Khirgizia who died fighting the German Fascist invaders, and of Ulukbek Mirsaatov, an internationalist soldier and product of the Kirghiz Komsomol. The writers of the large-circulation newspaper of the Osh Tekstil'shchik Silk Combine acted correctly in telling the

story not only of the son who performed his military duty to the end in Afghanistan, but also of his grandmother -- a veteran of the enterprise and one of the first Stakhanovites. The educational value of such articles, based on local material, is beyond measure.

Convincing proof of their effectiveness was the publication by the Kyrgyzstan Publishing House of an anthology (already in its second printing) entitled "Myths and Reality." This anthology gives a broad sampling of the local press along with articles by journalists from the central and republic newspapers. Detail by detail the, frankly speaking, not uninteresting experience of the counterpropaganda efforts of local journalists is summarized here.

But they still have many problems. One of the most pressing tasks in counterpropaganda work is to temper young people's class attitude and to inculcate in them patriotic, civic feelings and a thorough immunity to hostile propaganda. This is something to think about. According to a sociological study conducted by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee's Center for the Study of Public Opinion, in nine rayons in our republic it was revealed that a significant percentage of young people aged 16 to 30 are clearly dissatisfied with the operation of facilities for physical culture and sports, village clubs and libraries; what can they do, how can they spend their spare time? These questions are especially timely in light of party decisions pertaining to the struggle against drinking and alcoholism; they are directly linked to both morality and ideology.

It is heartening, of course, that the small-scale press in our republic has developed a rather effective system of counterpropaganda. At the same time, by no means all local newspapers are doing this work skillfully. Many of their articles are unconvincing in terms of depth of topic development, intellectual content and professional mastery. In this area party committees could render journalists at the lower levels more substantial assistance both in practical and psychological terms. As N. Teplov, editor of the rayon newspaper TRUDOVAYA SLAVA has rightly remarked, the staff of rayon and, to an even greater degree, of large-circulation newspapers have over the years come to regard counterpropaganda as an appanage of the "elect," a "fief" of international journalists and acclaimed writers who get their information through some sort of special channels; they have underestimated the opportunities for drawing material "from life," from local incidents.

The editors of rayon and large-circulation newspapers are also correct in asserting that workers in the local press have an extreme need for methodological studies on questions relating to counterpropaganda. Obviously it is time that a special KIRTAG journal be published for newspapers at the lower levels. This would be a journal with short but pithy articles of a counterpropagandistic nature. Or perhaps a republic bulletin on such matters, with specific examples and articles which would take into account the special needs of small publications.

The most important thing is to help the journalists of rayon and large-circulation newspapers to rid themselves as soon as possible of the feeling that the winds of the true struggle, of real counterpropaganda work, blow

somewhere up above in the realm of big politics. No! They permeate our entire life. And any counterpropaganda "concentrate" sent down from above will not have the required effect unless it is backed up by observations made on the spot.

The draft CSPU Program sets forth the task of actively propagandizing the Soviet way of life and aggressively, with well-reasoned arguments, exposing the anti-popular and inhuman nature of imperialism and its exploitative essence. Our republic's local press will play an important role in carrying through this task.

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CSO: 1830/418

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

GREATER PUBLICITY OF CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM URGED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by M. Gorshkov, senior scientific worker, Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, candidate in philosophical sciences: "Under the Healing Light of Publicity"]

[Excerpts] It is generally believed, and not without basis, that public opinion is a great force. In fact, no matter what sphere of social life we take, be it economic or political, social or spiritual, everywhere we will find examples of its influence and effectiveness. We will encounter its exacting position and will discover its ability to comprehensively evaluate and analyze, control and consult, and worthily fulfill the role of the collective wise man and educator.

From one stage of socialist and communist construction to the next, and in the course of increased complexity of the tasks presented during objective development, there is also a regular increase in the role and influence of public opinion. As practical experience has shown, it is necessary to have conditions of broad publicity, which are characterized by the satisfaction of the natural and ever increasing need of the people for timely, complete and truthful information.

The better informed the people are, the more aware they are of their actions and deeds, and the greater initiative and responsibility they show toward their civil and public duties. This is what places in direct dependence the degree of activity in the expression and functioning of public opinion on the completeness of implementing the principle of publicity.

From this, we believe, it is clear why the party gives untiring attention in its practical-political activity to the continued development of the principle of publicity in combination with the free, matter-of-fact discussion of problems involving the interests of broad strata of the population. Each of us visibly senses this. We all have the opportunity to regularly become acquainted with the essence of the questions discussed at the meetings of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and of the adopted decisions, and to monitor the implementation of party personnel policy. The party broadly and frankly informs the Soviet people about the true state of affairs in various sectors of the national economy, naming things as they are: a success--a success, a shortcoming--a shortcoming, and an error--an error.

Is this reflected in the people and in their public opinion? Undoubtedly. An eloquent testimony to this fact is the course of discussion of the outlines of pre-congress documents.

We understand, however, that people are interested not only in broad policy, in large-scale events and processes. They are constantly interested also in what is going on next to them, where they live and work. Today, for example, in the course of broad discussion of questions of an all-party and all-people's significance, the people have a fully regular and explicable desire to find out how these questions are being resolved at the local level. How is the restructuring of the work to the new means taking place specifically in their collectives, in their rayon or city.

It is good if the lower management organs, following the example of the center, have created a situation of broad publicity on site, and regularly and truthfully inform the people about everything that interests them and involve the workers in the discussion of sore topics. But what if a person is surrounded by circumstances of understatement, or even concealment of information which is of particular interest to him? What if where he lives and works there is one type of information—complete and realistic—for the managers and the persons surrounding them, and another type—censored and sweetened—for everyone else?

Yet people want to know the true state of affairs. They do not agree that they should be held as such simpletons who would not understand or evaluate something correctly if the truth were placed before them...

So the letters from workers pour into the central organs and central press, asking to know all about everything. They want to know not merely to satisfy their curiosity, but to be more free in understanding the situation and to more effectively wage the struggle for all that is new and leading. And yet what happens? A person knows about the problems of the country's development. He is able to openly and principally discuss them, to express his opinions and proposals which have been well thought out on the basis of publicized information. Yet he does not have the information which would allow him to reason out the problems and shortcomings of local life and to seek constructive means for overcoming them. How, then, may we ask, can a person feel himself to be a co-owner with a shortage of information about that which is going on next to him, and to truly become involved in management at the local level?

In this connection, the weak formulation of information issued in a number of primary party organizations is apparent. According to the data of a survey conducted by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Studies, two out of every five communists among the labor collectives surveyed expressed their dissatisfaction in one form or another about their level of information received about the life of the party organization.

It happens, unfortunately, that some party raykoms, gorkoms and local Soviets do not concern themselves about the effectiveness of informing the population, and sometimes even keep silent about "selected" questions. Practical experience

has shown that there is particularly no desire to tell people the whole truth about the reasons for personnel changes, for re-assignment of responsible persons; about the measures taken to punish those who abused their position of responsibility; or about the motives for appointing a specific worker to a management position.

What hinders other departments from implementing in full measure the principle of publicity, from continuously providing local public opinion with reliable information, no matter how unpleasant it may be at times? Yet let this not seem paradoxical--the fear of public opinion itself, its authority and force. We are saying that real publicity, and not simply publicity for show, forces us to speak about everything: about the good and the bad, about the achievements and the acute problems and shortcomings. We must speak loudly and honestly, critically and self-critically, explaining why certain shortcomings came to light and who bears personal responsibility for them. The latter, understandably, is associated with the angry censure of public opinion, and with its strict and exacting evaluations which are capable of badly ruining the reputation of the manager in the eyes of the public. This is why in some organizations they prefer to keep quiet about a sore point or to get away with near-truth information.

Daily life convinces us that there are also still such managers who, one might say, for "moral" reasons do not utilize widespread publicity, seriously believing that public reports about shortcomings, miscalculations and errors and open criticism of negative phenomena deal a blow not only to their authority, but also cast a shadow on the whole over the socialist moral. This gives rise to knowing concealment of various important events and to the unwillingness to "air the dirty laundry" by placing acute problems up for public discussion. Such, pardon the expression, "protectors" of our morals essentially have the same symptom of fear. However, in this case this fear concerns not so much what those around them will say, as what the higher supervision might think.

What common conclusion follows from that which we have said? We believe that it is clear: the recognition of one's own responsibility for everything that happens in the labor collective and settlement, in the rayon and city, as well as in the country as a whole, comes to people and is affirmed in their minds not under circumstances of "keeping quiet" about shortcomings or lobby whispers, but under conditions of timely and fearless exposure.

This is why the CPSU ascribes so much importance to knowing how to evaluate and critically analyze the attained achievements at all levels of socio-political organization of Soviet society, to pointing out errors and shortcomings in time, to not being afraid of speaking about them, and, having spoken, to taking all measures for their correction. This is why the outline of the new edition of the CPSU Program contains principle positions regarding the need for ever more fully implementing publicity, criticism and self-criticism, for ensuring the consideration and comparison of different opinions, for further developing the system of generalizing the realization of directives of the voters, announcements and proposals of citizens, for studying public opinion, and for increasing the degree of information given to the population about adopted decisions and the results of their implementation.

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

'BOURGEOIS' CHARGE OF CULTURAL RUSSIFICATION REJECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 20 December 1985 carries on page 7 an 800-word article by Doctor of Philosophy Hamid Karimov entitled "Filth in Disguise" in which he discusses and rejects bourgeois characterizations of the state of art in the West and the Soviet Union. He notes that recently the Italian actress Eleanora Drago committed suicide rather than endure another day in a bourgeois society that stifles human rights, an act that is fairly frequent in the "free world" where reactionary ideas are intensifying and personal liberty and human rights are being trampled. Nonetheless, bourgeois ideologues spread the ideas that artists are working freely under the capitalist regime, that these artists are "humanists" and "defenders of human rights," and that traditional notions of beauty and human expression in art have been replaced by abstract representations. Moreover, Karimov notes that nearly all works of art created in capitalist countries promote fabrications about the "Soviet threat," as well as the ideas of stepping up the arms race, halting the process of easing international tensions, and returning the world to the cold war. The author observes that bourgeois sociologists join artists in attempting to weaken the struggle of peoples for their rights and liberty. Karimov states that in especially loathsome prevarication spread by them is that national culture in the USSR is being russified by force. According to the author this charge completely contradicts the truth, as has been demonstrated on numerous occasions. For example, Uzbek scholars took part in a 1983 Canadian conference with art specialists from capitalist countries. At the conference Q. Khonazarov spoke about the flourishing of culture--national in form and socialist in content--in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period, and cited examples of developing cooperation among Soviet nationalities and the creation of works in their own languages. This was but one of many exposes of the false and slanderous ideas of bourgeois sociologists says Karimov. Soviet artists must continue the fight against such ideas by creating ideologically excellent works that expose the prevarications of bourgeois artists and help correctly form the worldview of the masses.

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CSO: 1830/460

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

GILAN SOVIET REPUBLIC DISCUSSED IN HISTORICAL NOVEL

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 February 1986 carries on page 6 a 1300-word review by Azer Abilov of Panahi Makulu's historical novel "Heydar Amioghlu," which concerns the life and times of the Bolshevik organizer and agitator in Iran in the 1920's. "In the summer of 1920 Heydar Amioghlu, who had been elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Iran Communist Party, entered into a serious struggle with left-deviationism, which had emerged within the party, and eradicated these forces. The Revolutionary Committee appointed the commander of the Jangal movement, the brave and courageous Mirza Kuchuk Khan, to head the Gilan government. But when Kuchuk Khan was traveling from Rasht to Gilan reactionary forces turned him against Heydar Amioghlu." Kuchuk Khan's approach to ideological questions is perceived by both Makulu and the reviewer to be cynical; Kuchuk Khan is quoted in the novel as saying: "'Whether I become president of Gilan with the help of Heydar Amioghlu or rule over Rasht with the help of the Shah does not matter: both are profitable for me and my friends.'" The reviewer points out that "Kuchuk Khan's statement brings to life the basic content, goals and aspirations of many revolutionaries like him."

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CSO: 1830/469

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

NATIONAL IDENTITY, CULTURE IN NO DANGER, GEORGIANS ASSURED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 February 1986 carries on pages 2-3 under the current rubric "Pre-Congress Social and Political Reading" Iuri Kacharava's 3,300-word essay on topics of "flourishing and rapprochement of nations," "mutual enrichment," and allied concepts as elucidated in the latest edition of the party program. A constant theme in the essay centers on repeated assurances that eventual "full unity" of all the nations under communism--a state of affairs that is in any case far in the future--is not to be conceived of as eradication of national differences, the disappearance of ethnic characteristics, or ethnic fusion. Relevant quotations from Lenin are cited in this regard, also a passage from Maxim Gorkiy.

According to Kacharava, the new edition of the party program thus clarifies a number of confusions concerning these matters that arose in the 1960's and 1970's, when certain "scientists" and "scholars" advanced "voluntarist" theories as to the prospective development of nations and national cultures, going so far as to predict that people of that generation would live under communism and pushing for "accelerated" mutual enrichment. Their doctrines only served to damage the party's authority. Attempts to "force stages" hurt national liberation movements in the world and people's friendship at home, and "our ideological enemies" utilized them as a pretext for launching "crusades." Fortunately, he notes, the "creative intelligentsia" staunchly opposed them, and the new party program has laid them to rest. Nevertheless, as Patiashvili remarked at the 27th Georgian CP Congress, there are still instances of deviation from party-class principles with respect to determining national history and culture.

In a brief passage, the author laments that misapprehensions concerning these questions have become entrenched partly because the Russian word "sliyaniye" [confluence] has most commonly been translated into Georgian as "shertsqma" [fusion], an interpretation which is not in line with Lenin's thinking.

Even though "the national question" has been resolved, "national problems" do persist. The root solution to such problems is accelerated democratization in all spheres.

Kacharava explores a number of other, closely related themes in some detail. He notes that the founders of Marxism-Leninism took utmost care to respect national cultures and languages. The fact that Russian has been voluntarily selected by the diverse peoples for interethnic communication by no means portends the loss of the national languages. The new party program is said to have repudiated "some scholars' distorted interpretation" of bilingualism and the possibility of maintaining a nation's culture without that nation's language--a distortion which "some scholars" would have all but legalized in the 1960's and 1970's. A highly-developed culture is never diminished but is rather enhanced by enrichment from neighboring cultures, and Georgian culture has always held its own despite attempts to impose alien cultures by force of arms. Forced "mutual enrichment" would result in a colorless, "nationless" culture, i.e., no culture at all (quoting Bromley, also Zhdanov's reference to "rootless cosmopolitanism" and the failure of such early aberrations as proletkultizm and symbolism in Georgia). The same is true of language, states the author. While those who strive to maintain language integrity have sometimes been wrongly denounced for "nationalism," it is also true that no important language is totally pure, owing to mutual influences through the centuries. True patriotism implies internationalism as well as fidelity to the best national traditions (while discarding harmful ones), concludes Kacharava.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

GEORGIANS' PROBITY, FERVOR COMPARED UNFAVORABLY TO PAST PERIODS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 February 1986 carries on page 2-3 under the current rubric "Pre-Congress Social-Political Reading" a 2,600-word essay by Doctor of History B. Gubelidze, a professor in the Polytechnic Institute's History Department, examining various aspects of the role of Marxist-Leninist indoctrination, the need for absolute fidelity to communist/socialist principles in all endeavors--particularly on the part of party, government, and economic leaders--and comparing today's state of affairs unfavorably with past periods.

It was the fervor of the masses imbued with the theory and spirit of Marxism-Leninism that, in conjunction with the Soviet Union's military might, prevailed over fascism in World War II according to Gubelidze. It is dangerous, therefore, when "careerists" ignorant of these principles now find their way into the party and get ensconced in comfortable positions, going to any lengths to further their own cause. The corruption that has been brought to light in various locations and on various levels in recent years is stated to have been fostered by the witting or unwitting activities of politically uneducated and "ideologically untrained" leaders. It is essential that party members be free of all vestiges of petty bourgeois mentality and see to it that their colleagues and subordinates do likewise.

Gubelidze notes that to a large extent, workers in the ideological sphere are to blame for the resurgence of "antipodes" in recent times--for the fact, say, that people today tend to look a good deal more leniently upon those who steal from the state than upon thieves and muggers, referring to them by such terms as "clever" [umelyy] and "powerful" [vsemoguchiy] rather than condemning them as in the 1930's and 1950's, or in the immediate post-revolutionary period.

The bourgeois ideologists and falsifiers of Soviet reality are "on the attack," and therefore it is essential to activate more effective counter-propaganda to rebut them, as was done in the past. Shortcomings in this regard, again, are to be blamed on poor ideological work.

In the same context, Gubelidze notes reproachfully that too much of the ideological activity that is carried out seldom reaches into the rural districts, out beyond the rayon centers, so that those districts have

experienced a rising "private-ownerism" and rampant speculation as people there shun work on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in favor of "easy money." The author notes that it was not so in times past. The bolshevik activists in the 1905-1908 period effectively rallied Georgia's peasants to their side and inspired them to heroic, mostly volunteer and unpaid efforts to stamp out drunkenness and other vices and bad traditions and build up the rural infrastructure. The same was true in the 1930's and 1940's. Now, "a certain portion" of the peasantry has "grown apathetic." He concludes that it is time to do something about these problems and the others touched upon in the essay.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

BAGRAMOV BOOK ON NATIONALITY QUESTION REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 8 November 1985 carries on page 7 an 1,800-word article by Mahmudjon Nurmatov entitled "Antidote" in which he discusses the recently published book by Eduard Bagramov "The Nationality Question in the Struggle of Ideas" (Moscow: Politizdat Publishing House). The book treats nationality issues and is said to expose the unscientific concepts of bourgeois ideologues who attack the Leninist nationality policy of the USSR. Because numerous bourgeois ideologues, writers, politicians, and journalists are disseminating various poisonous concepts like chauvinism, nationalism, racism, and cosmopolitanism, Bagramov's work is seen as a microcosm of the battle being waged on a global scale between socialist internationalism and bourgeois nationalism, science and utopia, truth and untruth, and progress and decline. The book's three parts cover "Marxist-Leninist theory on the nationality question in the struggle with bourgeois ideology"; "Bourgeois nationalism: the ideology and policy of imperialism"; and "The triumph of internationalism in socialist society." Besides demonstrating the superiorities of communist over bourgeois thought Nurmatov notes that the work exposes the nationalist views and fabrications spread by bourgeois Sovietologists and politicians about Central Asia, including Uzbekistan.

As an example, the English bourgeois scholar Hugh Seton-Watson is cited as contending illogically that the socialist nationalities which developed under the Soviet government differ little from their predecessors prior to the revolution. Bagramov shows that Seton-Watson, because of his nationalism, interchanges the terms "nationalism" and "nationalness" (which refers to culture or customs), and cannot grasp that socialist nationalities can possess lawfully their own national culture, language, literature, customs, and traditions.

In another example, New York University Professor Michael Rywkin is cited as believing that nationalism is developing in the Soviet Union because of the supposed resurgence of the Muslim spirit. As a result, he thinks, a culture "nationalist in content and socialist in form" is being established. Obviously, Bagramov states, Rywkin also cannot distinguish between "nationalism" and "nationalness."

Bourgeois ideologues distort the proletarian, internationalist friendship of socialist countries and in particular spread the poison of nationalism. Whereas prior to the atomic age they proclaimed the death of nations and presented themselves as citizens of the world, today they have adopted nationalism as their basic slogan. They have adapted their former principles of racism, chauvinism, and cosmopolitanism to the new framework of the class struggle. According to them nationalism is a powerful force that will explode and ruin both capitalism and socialism. For example the book states that the bourgeois thinker Louis Snieder would like us to believe that the conflicts between Arab and Israeli, Greek and Turk, Irish and English, white and black, and Muslim and Christian, are eternal. Other writers are also said to rehearse the old songs of chauvinism, racism, ethnocentrism, Europocentrism, and cosmopolitanism, and vainly try to attribute agnosticism, irrationalism, and various psychological views to Marxism and socialist internationalism. Bagramov is said to expose these efforts to apply nationalism blindly as a general formula to capitalism, national liberation movements, and socialism. He consistently distinguishes between oppressive nationalism (e.g., American or English chauvinism) and the nationalism of oppressed nations (e.g., the national movements of the Angolan, Nicaraguan, Ethiopian, and other peoples), and shows that the latter has a democratic progressive character. Most importantly Nurmatov continues, he refutes the idea that nationalism, which actually is typical of capitalism, is a law governing the development of the entire world.

The socialist countries, under the leadership of communist and worker parties, are following the correct path, that of proletarian, socialist internationalism. Bagramov's work reflects the hopes and desires of peoples and nationalities who are following this path, observes Nurmatov. He concludes by noting that this book is our effective antidote against the poison of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism, antisovietism, and anti-communism.

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RELIGION

ATHEISM INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ON ATHEIST THEORY, EDUCATION

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press 26 Dec 85) pp 11-13

[Interview with Victor Ivanovich Garadzha, director of the Scientific Atheism Institute under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and doctor of philosophical sciences, by NAUKA I RELIGIYA correspondent M. Danilova: "Key Issues In Scientific Atheism"]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent M. Danilova met with Victor Ivanovich Garadzha and asked him to answer several questions pertaining to the development of the theory of scientific atheism and practical atheist education.

[Question] Victor Ivanovich, tell us about the main directions in your institute's work and about the tasks facing its collective.

[Answer] The main directions of the institute's work are of course connected with development of the key issues in the theory and practice of scientific atheism. We proceed upon the assumption that atheist education, as a fundamental component of ideological work, must aid in the realization of the basic tasks being performed by our society. These tasks were defined in precongress documents.

Atheistic work should help the individual reveal his creative abilities more fully.

But in order to do this we need efficient, effective atheistic work. That requires thorough study of the factors which shape a person's consciousness and research on the mechanism of their effect on the psychology of social groups and the individual. In light of these tasks, particular attention will be devoted to research on the social and sociopsychological effects of scientific and technical progress and the shaping of an individual's needs. The development of social consciousness today is characterized by the increasing importance of moral factors in that process. It is here that atheist thought should find a highly important point for growth. In general, the problem is to ensure in fact and not merely in theory that atheist education is based upon the firm foundations of socioeconomic policy and is

imbued with profound ideas closely tied in with the realities of present-day life.

In recent years a great deal of attention has been devoted to questions of history and culture and to research on the role of religion and atheism in society's spiritual development and in our cultural heritage from the past. There still remains a lot to be done in this area. We cannot fail to take into account the fact that in ordinary people's consciousness, including the consciousness of nonbelievers, the church frequently is perceived as a bearer not so much of a religious concept of the world as of cultural-historical, national and moral traditions.

[Question] Victor Ivanovich, how do you, a corresponding member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, perceive the problems of atheist education in school? Is your institute preparing specific recommendations for teachers, the Komsomol organization and Pioneer leaders on this subject?

[Answer] The principal task here is to be able to realize all the opportunity offered by instruction in social science and natural science disciplines for the formation of materialist ideas and atheist convictions among students. We need recommendations which will make it possible to combine the teaching of the fundamentals of scientific knowledge with world-conceptual generalizations on the basis of this knowledge. The institute is working together with the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences on the study of such problems, and I hope that this collaboration will be successful.

[Question] What is your opinion as to the present status of religious belief? It is a well-known fact that the extinction of religion is a lengthy process, and one which is occurring unevenly. What sort of tendencies are observable in this area?

[Answer] The present status of religious belief is characterized by a combination of manifestations of crisis -- i.e. the definitive, dominant tendency which has been brought about by the entire course of the development of Soviet society -- and elements of stabilization and even of increased activity in certain branches of religion. Sociological research conducted in the period extending from the 1960's to the 1980's, including some done at our institute, give evidence of the facts that the percentage of believers in the total population of our country is steadily decreasing, transferral of religious belief to new generations is declining, and among believers there are more and more people with weak religious belief, people who are wavering. There is occurring a sort of "internal secularization" of the religious consciousness; it is becoming increasingly worldly. The archaic components of the traditional religious world view are receding into the background, and motives and value orientations with no connection whatsoever to religion are penetrating the consciousness of believers to an ever greater degree. Observations made in recent years indicate that in believers' value orientations, especially in the realm of their work activities, there are occurring shifts which result from an increase in believers' educational and cultural level and from the influence of the socialist way of life. For example, studies in years past noted that a significant portion of believers preferred to work in small collectives, in sections responsible for unskilled

jobs, etc. Today the desire to work in large modern enterprises and acquire a high level of skills is increasing, particularly among young believers. The attraction of types of work which bring social prestige is evident.

Research shows that the answers of believer and nonbeliever members of a production collective are virtually the same when the members are asked what needs to be done in their enterprises in order to increase the efficiency of the labor process (tighten discipline, improve labor organization and planning, etc.). As a group, believers are interested in events occurring in international affairs and affairs within our country. As a rule they do not have a negative attitude toward nonbelievers.

In work with believers, attention is focused on ways to increase their labor and social activism and to educate them, like all members of society, in a spirit of civil responsibility and Soviet patriotism, while strictly observing constitutional guarantees of freedom of conscience.

And another word on the connection between socioeconomic, political and cultural development and the tasks of atheist education. Unfortunately, in practical atheist work this requirement is by no means being met at all times. And this, of course, significantly reduces the effectiveness of such work. When attempting to reinforce this connection, we must concentrate our attention on current issues in present-day socioeconomic policy and social development.

The contrast between science and religion is being revealed today ever more fully not only in terms of the contrast between the religious picture of our world and the scientific picture of nature, but also in terms of religion's conflict with the scientific understanding of life and the development of society and the individual. Arguments about the future of human society are closely tied in with definition of approaches to the evaluation of society's historical past.

Under present-day conditions, the humanities, i.e. "people history" in its broadest sense as opposed to "natural history," are playing a greatly expanded role in resolving fundamental issues pertaining to world-view concepts. The whole complex of issues which are at the center of the ideological struggle is linked to competition between the two main forces which presently are in the process of determining the fate of civilization.

Theologians are attempting to present "Christian values," "Muslim traditions" and so forth as the spiritual foundations of and preconditions for a healthy and stable social order, as an alternative to Marxist-Leninism. In this connection scientific criticism of the religious-mystical interpretation of history and the whole spectrum of social problems is acquiring new relevance. The role of atheist education in shaping the masses' scientific world view is increasing. Resolution of this task will require creative development of the theory of scientific atheism and Marxist-Leninist study of religion as well as enrichment of practical atheistic work by new theoretical developments.

[Question] Atheism, as we know, is an intrinsic element in spiritual culture. Could you discuss what characterizes atheism today as a cultural phenomenon?

What is its place in the life of our society? In recent years there have been almost no books published on the subject of free thought in Russia, yet this subject seems to us to be particularly important. How is the history of free thought and atheism studied at your institute?

[Answer] The study of atheism as an element of the spiritual culture of the past and the present day is a relevant question today. Although some work has been done in this direction and there do exist a number of interesting studies, there still remains a great deal to be done. We must unite the work of specialists from various fields of knowledge, particularly historians, philosophers and cultural historians, in this direction.

It is important that we acquire a spiritual support which makes it possible to see reality in all its contradictory complexity and fullness.

Modern man can and must acquire hope in himself; he is the sole, the genuine shaper of history. And it is even more important that he free himself from all the spiritual hobbles which hinder man from acquiring confidence in himself and in his own strength. Modern atheism is an inseparable component of the spiritual culture which aids man in his struggle for a better future and for the salvation of life on earth, which helps him obtain dignity and freedom.

I agree with you that we still do not have enough works which present our concept of atheism in all its fullness, including works on the history of atheism. But with regard to the history of free thought and atheism in Russia, I cannot agree with you completely. The Scientific Atheism Institute has done a great deal of work in this area. In the "Scientific Atheist Library" which we publish there have appeared such interesting books as "A. I. Gertsen On Atheism, Religion and the Church" and "D. I. Pisarev On Atheism, Religion and the Church", and there have been works on the Petrashevtsy and the Populists. There has been a series of articles appearing in VOPROSY NAUCHNOGO ATEIZMA. We will continue to do research in this direction.

[Question] The topic of religion is appearing more and more frequently in modern fiction. Could you share with us your thoughts on this subject?

[Answer] Perhaps it would be more precise to say that this is not the "topic of religion," but rather the eternal questions of human existence -- the meaning and purpose of life, its moral underpinnings, etc. -- which have also been reflected in religion. Although there are indeed books which deal directly with questions pertaining to the evaluation of the role of religion in the past and in present-day life. Unfortunately, their authors do not always adhere to historical truth; sometimes they give a one-sided evaluation of religion, and it is presented in a biased, idealized form. Such manifestations are, of course, a cause for concern. Marxist-Leninist criticism should play the main role in overcoming them. In this matter an important role is also played by scientific investigation of questions pertaining to the history of culture and ethics and by Marxist religious studies. At our institute we are focusing our attention on these topics.

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RELIGION

ISLAM IS 'ENEMY OF GEORGIA,' SAYS ADJARIAN WRITER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1986 carries on page 2 Adjarian writer Fridon Khalvashi's 2,100-word article, reprinted from the 22 January 1986 issue of SABCHOTA ACHARA [Soviet Adjaria], denouncing persistent vestiges of Islam in the ASSR and calling that religion a dangerous divisive factor, in effect "the enemy of Georgia, of the Georgian language, of Georgianness." The writer states that Islam was forced upon the Georgians of that region by "foreign invaders" and held sway for centuries, demanding the Georgians' abject submission and, since praying had to be done in Arabic, suppressing the Georgian language.

With the advent of Soviet rule in Adjaria, of course, the worst of that oppression was lifted, though in the early years the central authorities, in deference to the considerable power wielded by the local mullahs and hojahs, allowed them to maintain medresses [schools of Moslem instruction] and enforce Moslem customs; the author recounts a few typical humiliating experiences from his own childhood.

Now, even though there is no reason for there to be even a properly trained mullah anywhere in Adjaria according to the author, "dozens" of persons of the most uncouth, ignorant, and antisocial sort are going about proclaiming themselves mullahs, fooling the people and "preaching" in a fractured Arabic that neither they nor their flock understand. They are like "something that crawled out of a trash heap," and it is a shame for anyone to fall under their influence, even, for example, in a period of mourning. These "apostles of darkness" are said to pose a new threat of "splitting the Georgian people in two" as in past times, and it is essential to "weed them out of our garden."

Writer Khalvashi contrasts the period of Moslem rule in Adjaria with the relatively enlightened and cultured Christian past, when that region of Mother Georgia was a center not only of religious but also of secular culture and learning. He states that in the entire 3 centuries of Moslem domination not a single literary work of any kind was written in the Georgian language. Nevertheless it survived, even as the ancient Christian churches, lovingly made of stone, survived Moslem depredations while the alien mosques, shoddily constructed of wood, have fallen into ruins.

"We live in a non-religious society, of course..." but if indeed some kind of religious need is felt, "it would be best to turn to the ancient, original religion of our nation's majority in order to cement our people together spiritually and physically." It took the combined efforts of the Georgians and Russians to rescue Adjara's Georgians from 3 centuries of enemy oppression, but if now there is even the slightest remnant of "the enemy, Islam, deep in the heart of any of us, we will have to get rid of it by ourselves, without help from anyone."

On the same page with Khalvashi's piece is a 300-word Gruzinform item reporting a special Adjarian Obkom aktiv concerning ineffective atheistic indoctrination in that ASSR. It appeared in ZARYA VOSTOKA on 29 January, page 4.

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RELIGION

KaSSR: POLLS REVEAL NEED FOR IMPROVED ATHEIST EDUCATION

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 12, 1985 (signed to press 3 Dec 85) pp 66-69

[Article by I. Zhivoglyad, candidate of philosophical sciences, chief of the Karaganda Reference Center of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Scientific Atheism: "The Scientific Approach for Atheistic Indoctrination"]

[Excerpts] As the new social system grows in strength the trend toward the atrophy of religion acts more strongly. But it would be a mistake to think that religious beliefs can disappear of their own accord merely under the influence of economic and social development, without conducting daily atheistic indoctrination of people based on the scientific approach.

One important and integral part of this kind of approach and an essential condition for achieving effectiveness in atheistic work is feedback. And this applies not only in full but particularly to work with believers.

The efforts of the reference center at the Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Scientific Atheism operating under the auspices of the Karaganda Obkom have already been used to conduct 15 specific sociological studies. Their results have made it possible not only to provide a social portrait of given religious communities but also to determine the effectiveness of atheistic influence on specific groups of believers, reveal the weak links in the present system of atheistic indoctrination for the population, and define specific ways to increase its effectiveness.

In accordance with our recommendations the party organizations in the oblast are paying more attention primarily to methods to shut off the channels through which religiosity is reproduced in children and young people. One such method is to enhance the world-outlook training of schoolchildren, particularly students.

Studies conducted by the reference center have shown that the proportion of first-year students subjected to the religious influence is about the same in every VUZ in Karaganda, that is, 6 or 7 percent. However, the proportion of graduates who to some extent or other approve of religion is different in the different VUZ's. University graduates, for example, do not show themselves to

of believers. But individual graduates from the polytechnical institutes are to some extent or other subjected to a religious influence.

What is happening here? A poll of one student in five from the VUZ's, faculties, courses and special groups showed that an inner prompting to reevaluate human spiritual values that had previously been approved with respect to religion resulted from the seminar studies conducted in the "Bases of Scientific Atheism" course and from individual work to study the work of the founders of Marxist-Leninist atheism and party documents on this question. However, in the polytechnical institute not a single seminar is being conducted on scientific atheism and no individual work has been organized with students on primary sources. There is no social scientist there who specializes in the problems of teaching a faculty course on scientific atheism.

A study of the audience established that it is the work collectives that exert the greatest atheistic influence on people. Their indoctrination role results from the factor that a considerable proportion of believers is engaged in socially useful labor. During the course of one specific sociological study we polled a 10-percent sample of members of Protestant religious communities in the city at their places of residence. The poll revealed extremely serious shifts in religious awareness and the practical everyday behavior of believers. Some 22.6 percent of those polled name the desire to provide for the material well-being of their families as the main purpose of their labor activity, while 19.3 percent named the desire to be useful to society, and 10.2 percent to bring up and provide an education for their children. Only 5.7 percent of those polled are trying to save their eternal souls through labor.

We also explain the indoctrination role of the labor collectives by the fact that 14.8 percent of those polled choose their friends according to their love of labor and diligence, 17.2 percent according to their modesty and willingness, 17.2 percent according to their sense of fairness and frankness, and only 9.5 percent because they had the same religious beliefs. One believer in six noted that he was always and in everything guided by the generally accepted social standards, and another one in six that he was guided in his relations with those of the same belief by religious standards while in society in general he was guided by social standards.

But what if religious and social standards are at variance?

The indoctrination activity of the collective, particularly atheistic indoctrination, of members of the collective is the result of joint socially useful activity and is determined by the degree of the everyday psychological feeling of common purpose.

Unfortunately, today we must acknowledge that our sociological science has studied the labor collective as an integrated social formation and as a system with its own complement of internal and external links only poorly. There is still no generally recognized methodology for recording the results of the collective's atheistic influence. However, some results from specific sociological studies indicate a definite secularizing role for the labor

collective in the process of overcoming religiosity among its individual members.

Thus, questionnaires and daily observation of the activity of hotbeds of religion and analysis of sermons and the study of group religious opinion and attitudes and other forms and methods of research help in improving the differentiated approach in exerting atheistic influence on people who are to some degree or other subjected to religious influences. At the same time, these same elements of the feedback mechanism help to reveal the most effective methods of atheistic influence and improve the skills of atheistic cadres.

A 100-percent poll of all those participating in atheistic work in the Gagarinskiy rayon of Temitrau city showed that the weakest element in this work is methodological training for atheists. And in other raykoms and party committees atheists note most often--and this is confirmed by the studies--their own inadequate training in the theory of scientific atheism and their inadequate knowledge of the methodology of atheistic work, in particular the lack of practical skills.

The numerous investigatory studies conducted to clarify the most effective methods for practical atheistic work and observation of the most active and creative working atheists in Karaganda make it possible to single out the most effective group form of work. By this we mean purposeful atheistic influence, specially for this organized group of atheists, exerted on a stable group of believers having informal but firm links and contacts. For, as the studies show, it is precisely in these kinds of contact microgroups that the process of the individual's religious views and ideas takes place and that the believer is shaped. The subjects of group influence by atheists could be a family or kin group of believers or an individual family with many children, a group of leaders in a religious community, the youth group in a religious community, a contact group of believers at a specific production facility, and so forth. Depending on the specific nature of the group playing a noticeable role in the function of the religious community and the reproduction of religiosity, the party organ forms a group of atheistically trained specialists from among the leaders of the given production facility, teachers, jurists, medical workers, and atheistically inclined kinsfolk of the believers, all led by an experienced atheist. Practical work shows that compared with the mass and individual forms, this form of atheistic work is considerably more amenable to long-term and immediate planning and the calculation of work results.

Since it is a continuation of mass work, the group form of atheistic work makes it more intelligible and specific. At the same time it insures success in individual indoctrination, creating a different microclimate for the subject, and since there is multifaceted and firm feedback, it makes it possible successfully to combine practical work and research work.

Atheists participating in the group form of work occupy key positions in the confrontation between atheism and religion in the specific city or village, and find themselves at the very sources of religious influence being exerted on the population; and closing off the channels through which religiosity is

reproduced depends on the quality of their work. Moreover, acting under the leadership of an experienced atheist, the members of the goal-oriented group learn to look at atheistic questions more broadly and comprehensively and focus the attention of specialists in world-outlook atheistic questions on specific problems. In short, the group of atheists even fulfills the function of a school of advanced experience in atheistic work and in fact is a school of atheism.

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CULTURE

DELAYED ANNOUNCEMENTS OF EVENTS LOSE MONEY, AUDIENCES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 14 January 1986 features a 900-word article on page 4 by L. Rakhmanova, deputy director of the Far-Eastern Philharmonic Society, attributing the lack of theater audiences in the Far East to delayed announcements of cultural events. Rakhmanova claims that posters which announce visiting performers are not available to be posted until several hours before the event begins, despite the fact that agreements have been signed well in advance of performances and the Ministry of Culture is required to provide them 1 month in advance.

The Ministry of Culture claims that the Far East is located "at the ends of the earth and mail is in no rush" to get there. The author points out, however, that the advertisements for the Baltics always arrive on time and their posters are "colorful," "creative" and "informative," while those to the Far East are printed on "grey and colorless paper" and provide little information on the upcoming event.

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CULTURE

AZERBAIJAN FOLKLORE STUDIES TO BE RESTRUCTURED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 February 1986 carries on page 6 an unsigned 1100-word report on a meeting at the Nizami Institute of Literature to discuss "current theoretical and experimental problems in Azeri folklore." It was found that in comparison to other republics--the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Tajikistan, and Bashkiria--the organization of the collection and cataloging of folklore in Azerbaijan is deficient. It was found that "there is neither a collection nor an archive preserving oral literature in the folklore department at the Nizami Institute of Literature" because "when the department was founded, collective expeditions were organized and countless samples were collected. True, no special files or catalogs were created because the basic problem was to collect as many samples as possible. The samples are useless for contemporary folklore studies because they were not scientifically systematized." The meeting stressed that "if we hope to publish a complete anthology of Azeri folklore in the future, a serious organizational change in the structure of the single folklore department in the republic will have to be implemented."

AZERI ETHNOGENESIS EXPLORED THROUGH PLACENAMES

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 February 1986 carries on page 8 a 900-word review by Y. Safarov, cand. hist. sci., of S. Mollazade's monograph "Azerbaijan Toponymy," which concludes that the Azeri language began to take form in Azerbaijan in the 4th-5th centuries instead of the 12th, as had previously been assumed. "As is known, there has been an idea in science over the past years that the Turkic language population began to appear in Azerbaijan in the 11th century. S. Mollazade, examining the toponymy of Azerbaijan from the point of view of language relationships, notes that Turkic language ethnos predominated among the population mass on this territory and later played an important role in the formation of the Azeri language as a common language, and reaches the conclusion that since the Turkic language population had constituted a majority in Azerbaijan from ancient times, the common Azeri language had begun to form in the 4th-5th centuries at the latest."

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CSO: 1830/471

SOCIAL ISSUES

SPECIFIC NATURE OF NATIONALITY RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION CITED

Alma-Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 6, 1985 (signed to press 17 Dec 85) pp 37-42

[Article by Zaur Gafurovich Dzhalilov, instructor in the Philosophy Department of the Alma-Ata Institute of Economics, under the rubric "Philosophy": "Concerning the Principles of Nationality Relations Administration Under Present-Day Conditions"; words within slantlines published in italics]

[Excerpt] Clarification of the relationship between social relations and nationalities relations is of great significance in defining the status of general and specific administrative principles within the system of nationality relations administration. Here we would like to note that in order to have an integral approach to the administration of social systems, it is necessary to know the specific characteristics of these systems. Knowledge of these specific characteristics makes it possible not only to reflect correctly the objective laws of the systems, but also to formulate administrative principles on the basis of these laws.

The growing role of social relations is an important feature of socialist society at the present stage of its development. At the 26th CPSU Congress the question of convergence among all classes and social groups was regarded as an important aspect of social policy. The congress repeatedly referred to the social progress of society, the social tasks facing our country and the role of science in resolving social problems. Thus the concept of social relations was dealt with in the materials of the 26th Party Congress more broadly and completely than had previously been the case.

As is well known, social relations are relations between the people who make up not only such integral social formations as classes, but also nations. Nationality relations are thus a type, a subsystem of social relations. Nationality relations themselves are of a rather complex and comprehensive nature; they include all the elements of social relations.¹ Nationality relations do not exist in isolation from other social relations. Only for the purpose of scientific research can we delineate them and present them separately, unconnected to other factors. As M. S. Dzhususov has correctly noted, "in reality there can be no 'pure' nationality relations, unrelated to economic, social, ideological and moral relations. The abstract concept of nationality relations takes on concrete form, flesh and blood only when the

interaction of these relations with all other aspects of life in society are studied."²

Nationality relations are also manifested both in the realm of economic activity and in phenomena of a superstructural nature. These relations permeate the material and ideological realms. Nationality relations as a part, a subsystem, of the social whole possess relative independence and act as a complex, complete formation, different from other integral systems. The whole and the part are dialectically interconnected. Therefore the relationship between the social and the national is of an interactive nature. Nationality relations are by no means a passive part of the social whole. V. I. Lenin eloquently characterized the dialectic of the whole and the part: "A river and the /drops/ in that river. The position of /each/ drop; its relationship to the others; its connection with the others; the direction of its motion; its speed; the path of its motion -- straight, curved, round, etc.; up, down. The sum of its motion."³

Nationality relations themselves have an active influence not only on the social whole, but also on its parts. Of course, as an important subsystem of the entire dynamic system of social relationships, nationality relations possess an objective content and depend primarily upon economic relationships, which are their foundation, their basis. F. Engels wrote: "The interrelation between various nationalities depends upon the degree to which each has developed its productive forces, the division of labor and internal communications. This thesis is generally accepted."⁴ "The economic situation is the basis, but various aspects of the superstructure also influence the course of the historical struggle and in many cases define its predominant form. These aspects are: the political forms of class struggle and its results -- the state system established by the victorious class after winning a victory, etc. -- legal forms and even the reflection of all these actuals battles in the minds of the participants..."⁵ This conclusion by F. Engels is of fundamental importance in analyzing nationality relations administration and in defining the place of nationality relations within the system of social administration.

As we have noted above, nationality relations are an inseparable part of social relations. Consequently, administration of these relations represents an integral part of social relations administration. Possessing their own specific characteristics, nationality relations are also characterized by relative independence. This means that nationality relations administration differs from the administration of other types of social relations, e.g. economic, political, spiritual and other relations. A. M. Omarov is correct when he writes: "The presence of general conformances to law in administration which are equally relevant to all realms of social activity in no way refutes the truth that administration is connected with and to a very great degree defined by the specificity of each of these realms."⁶

We can hardly agree with the opinion which states that nationality relations are being swallowed up by other types of social relations. We cannot in any case dissolve the problems of nationality relations in the general problems of directing other processes. Nationality relations must be regarded as a specific subject of administration.

We have already noted that nationality relations, as a subject, have a specific nature. Consideration for this specificity is the basis upon which it is possible to create the optimum system for administering these relations. The specificity of the subject of administration influences the definition of the principles of administration. In real life, nationality relations form one of the complex, multifaceted realms of the social life of society. Within this realm there also function such communities as classes, social and ethnic groups, etc. Therefore nationality relations administration involves some difficulties.

Firstly, nationality relations as a subject of administration are influenced not only by socioeconomic factors, but also by ethnic ones.

Secondly, nationality relations are part of a complex interrelation with other types of social relations. This can create the impression that nationality relations do not have independent significance as a subject of administration.

Thirdly, nationality relations themselves are of a "subtle" nature, the result of the presence of a number of traits of national psychology.

This creates the necessity of regarding the specificity of a nation as the real bearer of nationality relations.

A point of view which has recently gained recognition considers the nation to be a socioethnic community of people. This once again confirms the thesis that the nation and nationality relations possess a complex, multilevel structure.

A nation essentially represents the dialectical unity of social and ethnic factors. However, the presence of these two components in the structure of a nation in no way signifies that they have equal roles. The decisive role is played by social factors, for it is these factors which determine the composition and class nature of a nation and of nationality relations. "Class," writes M. S. Dzhususov, "is the main social component in the life of a nation."⁷ Ignoring this thesis leads to exclusion of this basic component from national life.

At the same time, ignoring ethnic aspects can lead to denial of the national composition and uniqueness of a nation. Yu. V. Bromley is completely right in noting that people can be regarded as national communities only when they are united by ethnic traits along with socioeconomic and territorial-political ties.⁸

Of course, the comparison between the social and the ethnic is of a relative nature. These two factors are interconnected. It is precisely the unity of these two factors which "expresses the essence of national ties and national consolidation."⁹

When administering nations and nationality relations, it is essential that we bear in mind the instruction by V. I. Lenin that it is essential "for the conscientious communist proletariat of all countries to deal especially

carefully with and devote particular attention to the remnants of national sentiments..."¹⁰

The psychological aspects of nationality relations represent a complex and extremely "subtle" system. They play an important role in the realm of the development of nationality relations. V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that national antipathies and hatred will disappear only when socialism is victorious and democratic relations between nations have been established.¹¹ This thesis by V. I. Lenin bespeaks the slow nature of change in the psychology of nationality relations.

The CSPU is constantly working to raise people's consciousness, is carefully and patiently improving the sociopsychological aspects of intercourse between socialist nations, and is pursuing a course toward international unity.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: "Razvitiye sotsialisticheskikh obshchestvennykh otnosheniy" [Development of Socialist Social Relationships], Alma-Ata, 1976, p 131
2. Dzhunusov, M. S.: "Obshchestvenniy progress i natsionalnyye otnosheniya" [Social Progress and Nationality Relations], Alma-Ata, 1976, pp 65-66
3. Lenin, V. I., "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], vol. 29, pp 131-132
4. Marx, K. and Engels, F., "Sochineniya" [Works], vol 3, pp 19-20
5. Ibid., vol 37, pp 394-395
6. Omarov, A. M., "Sotsialnoye upravleniye" [Social Administration], Moscow, 1980, pp 11-12
7. Dzhunusov, M. S., op. cit., p 43
8. Bromley, Yu. V., "Sotsialnaya politika i natsionalnyye otnosheniya" [Social Policy and Nationality Relations], Moscow, 1982, pp 53-54
9. "Leninizm i natsionalnyy vopros v sovremennykh usloviyakh" [Leninism and the Nationalities Question Under Present-Day Conditions], Moscow, 1974, p 25
10. Lenin, V. I., op. cit., vol 41, p 168
11. Ibid., vol 30, p 51

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SOCIAL ISSUES

COTTON SWINDLE EXPOSED IN AZERBAIJAN'S BARDA RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 February 1986 carries on page 3 a 400 word Azerinform report noting that "the republic procuracy has unearthed a group stealing socialist property. This group has been active at the cotton cleaning plant in Barda Rayon and in a number of sovkhoses and kolkhoses in this and neighboring rayons." The group inflated figures pertaining to the purchasing, processing and shipment of cotton and "in this way enriched itself with illegal money." The report adds that "the swindles, which went unpunished for a long time, were possible due to bribes spread among responsible persons within the organizations concerned and the lack of controls imposed by the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry and its control-investigation administration".

MILLION RUBLES SKIMMED FROM AzSSR LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 February 1986 carries on page 4 an unsigned 400 word report on the AzSSR Procuracy's investigation of an ongoing skimming operation taking place at the republic Ministry of Local Industry. It is noted that "a large group of people have been stealing socialist property from the chief institution Sanayegalanteriya [=haber-dashery industry]. By intentionally violating technical production processes they created a supply of raw materials". Through various means, including the use of unwitting state-paid factory labor and machinery, they secretly created a product and sold it through a trade network. Two separate accounting systems were kept, one for the factory and one for the thieves. The investigation, which is not yet completed, has determined that "every month each criminal in institution sectors was paid ten thousand rubles". The total amount stolen is estimated to be in the million ruble range.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

INTELLIGENTSIA 'PASSIVE ONLOOKERS' IN VILLAGE CULTURAL LIFE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 February 1986 carries on page 2 an 1100-word article by K. Nabiyeu, chairman of the Gumlag Village Soviet Ispolkon in Vartashen Rayon, on the organization of the spare time of the community. He points out that "the village, the home and the street--these are no less important than the kolkhoz fields, farm, or tractor park. More than half a person's life is spent where he lives. Here, he is formed as a personality." In order to establish more control over this sector of life, the village soviet divided the residential areas into "microzones" in which "groups of deputies, which have recently been established for mass-cultural and political education work, provide leadership." He complains that "many highly educated specialists work in our village. For some reason, they have maintained the stance of passive onlookers. They do not participate in the organization of mass cultural measures. It is our obligation to increase the role of the intelligentsia in village life."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CORRUPTION RIFE IN OSSETIAN PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1986 carries on page 3 regular Ossetian correspondent G. Tedeyev's 1,100-word article about extensive corruption in the South Ossetian Pedagogical Institute in Tskhinvali. It ranged from bribery by which applicants contrived to enroll in the VUZ and extortion of money and gifts by teachers from students and their parents, to illegal appointment of department heads and deans. In addition, some 61 of 161 faculty members have never completed their candidate degree or even intended to do so. The entrance exam system is said to be in a mess as well.

Two of the perpetrators have been tried and sentenced to jail terms, but a number of honest faculty members and other close observers complain that "they caught the small fry and let the big fish get away." The author also hints that primary party units have been less than diligent in their attitudes and duties.

CORRUPTION REVEALED IN GEORGIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 February 1986 carries on page 3 H. Sharikadze's 800-word report of widespread corruption in the correspondence and secondary school system of Zestafoni Rayon, a matter that was examined in depth by the Georgian CP Central Committee. Various UKP's [study and advisory points] and the Transcaucasian Railroad's Shorapani Secondary School No 2 were involved, and quite a few teachers and school officials were implicated. Basically, their machinations were designed to inflate enrollment figures, and their techniques included unauthorized enrollment of over-age students (some had already graduated), students from outside the district, and outright fictitious enrollment ("dead souls"). In addition, the investigation found that a high percentage of students recorded as doing the work actually never showed up for advisory appointments and did not do the assignments. Local party and education bodies and railroad functionaries appeared not to care. The author noted another disturbing aspect: While the number of teachers in the system has declined in recent years, salaries have climbed steadily. The Zestafoni Raykom Buro meted out appropriate punishment. The author does not go into possible ultimate motives for the "enrollment inflation."

GEORGIAN GRAPE PROCUREMENT SCAM ENDS IN STIFF SENTENCES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 February 1986 carries on page 4 Georgian Supreme Court Inspector S. Kurashvili's 600-word account of the results of criminal trials in Gurdzhaani Rayon that convicted 18 persons of large-scale fictitious grape procurement and wine adulteration and sentenced them to stiff terms. All the defendants are listed by name and their sentences given, ranging from 6 to 14 years penal servitude plus restitution to the state and confiscation of personal property. The machinations are sketched by which one gang drew up fictitious vouchers of "grape procurement" amounting to over 165,000 kilograms worth 165,000 rubles, which they divided among themselves. To cover up their crime they contrived to acquire 25 tons of sugar for 32,829 rubles and used it to make 19,889 decaliters of "wine." Other groups and their doings are also sketched.

GEORGIANS CALL FOR STRICTER GUN CONTROL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 February 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word feature, consisting of a 600-word Gruzinform report and an unsigned 600-word editorial commentary, decrying widespread violations of laws governing the acquisition, storage, use, and sale of firearms, ammunition, and explosives and calling for stricter gun control measures and an end to "liberalism" toward violators.

The Gruzinform item is an account of a meeting of the republic Law Enforcement Organs Coordinating Council on the problem. One major theme of the meeting was the danger of such weapons falling into the wrong hands, especially "thoughtless young people" who tend to get cocky and reckless when armed. More propaganda and prevention work is needed, and violations must not be treated lightly. Some members of Monkavshiri, the Hunters Society, have proposed that all shotguns be stored centrally and issued to their owners only during hunting season. This practice--which is being tried experimentally in Tbilisi's Lenin Rayon and in Gori Rayon--would help avoid accidents as well as shootings during domestic and neighborly squabbles. It was also emphasized at the meeting that the public must be made aware that anyone who voluntarily turns in an illegal weapon will be absolved of criminal liability.

The editorial commentary focuses on "the moral aspects" of the problem as well as the fact that last year some 25 persons were killed with guns, and in the past 5 years "hundreds" of crimes of various kinds have been committed. Soviet citizens "live free" but will not put up with any situation where just anyone can get and keep a gun, the way they do in the capitalist countries. Centralized safekeeping of hunting guns has proved effective in some of the socialist countries.

The commentary then reminds readers of the lessons of the case of Kalinin Rayon Procurator Skhirtladze, who was fired from his post for getting a kinsman of his off on a firearm violation. In an equally instructive case last November, young Levan Chantladze was apprehended drunkenly wielding a

loaded pistol on the Tbilisi State University campus and was then found to have a veritable arsenal of firearms in his apartment, including deadly pen-guns of foreign manufacture. How could his mother and his brother (the latter a senior scientist in the Economic Administration Institute) not have been aware of this "hobby"? But the most astounding fact is that Chantladze's father Vakhtang is an official in the Council of Ministers apparatus, and apparently no one deemed it necessary to question the father's fitness for his post.

A slightly shorter version of this feature appears in ZARYA VOSTOKA on 12 February page 4, in which the paragraph concerning "thoughtless young people" and a few other lines are omitted. In addition, the ZARYA VOSTOKA commentary (not identical to that of KOMUNISTI) has a couple of updated paragraphs noting that Chantladze's father has now been given a severe reprimand and the question of his fitness has been brought up. The secretary of his party unit and the head of the Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, where he works, have also been reprimanded.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

OIL EXECUTIVE EXAMINES CADRE TURNOVER, HARDSHIP PAY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1200-word article by A. Khasmammadov, chief of the Absheron Drilling Administration, on problems affecting production in the oil industry. He points out that "the most important of them is the cadre question. For many years cadre turnover has been allowed in our administration. Every year dozens of young people come to us, work for a while, and leave. This turnover impedes the stabilization of personnel in the production brigade and exerts a negative effect on the quality and productivity of work. For the same reason, the average salary is neither stable nor growing; as a result, specialized and oilfield workers are leaving the job." He also complains that "there are a number of wage supplements at other drilling administrations (for distance, thirst, offshore work, length of service, etc.). At these administrations workers are receiving 1.5-2 times more salary than our drillers."

CHANGES DEMANDED IN AzSSR KOLKHOZ MARKET STRUCTURE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 15 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1600-word article by I. Latifov, cand. econ. sci., and P. Akhundov, cand. econ. sci., proposing changes in the structure of the 186 kolkhoz markets in Azerbaijan. "Definite changes must be made in the administrative structure of the republic kolkhoz markets for the sale of agricultural products without loss; for example, if there were an economic planning department under this administration, it could determine the amount to which city inhabitants use the kolkhoz markets, study the pricing system, demands and selections in the markets, and determine the need to include in the plan the planting of certain products on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in accordance with the growing demands of the population."

EMIGRE AZERI POETESS CONGRATULATED ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

[Editorial Report] Baku ABADIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 February 1986 carries on page 7 a 1000-word congratulatory statement by the Azerbaijan Writers Union and a memoir by Sohrab Tahir on the life and poetry of Madina Gulgun, who emigrated from Iran to the AzSSR after the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1946. Tahir notes that "Gulgun's poetry is a poetry which makes one think, which mobilizes, which ponders the content and meaning

of man's freedom. The people's revolution taking place in Iran proves once again that Gulgun's work is connected to the spirit of the people. Thus, after the revolution, Madina Gulgun was one of our poets whose poetry was often published in Tabriz and Tehran."

EARLY AZERI NATIONAL LIBERATION POET HAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 February 1986 carries on page 8 an 1100-word discussion held between Asif Rustamov and the poet Suleyman Rustam on the works of Bayramali Abbaszade, who had published satirical poetry in MOLLA NASRADDIN and other satirical journals of the 1920's. Citing some lines from his work, Rustam claims that "B. Abbaszade had a strong belief in the ranks of the national liberation movement. Bayramali, who was a close comrade-in-arms to the people's hero Sattarkhan, spoke modestly about his work in the constitutional movement." Noting that much of his work is still unpublished, Rustam points out that "his works discussing the social-political life of Southern Azerbaijan are still contemporary today."

LIFE AND WORKS OF IRANIAN AZERI POET DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 February 1986 carries on page 7 a 700-word article by Abbas Zamanov on the life of the Iranian Azeri poet Habib Sahir [1903-1982]. "Sahir, who wrote under the influence of Western romantic literature in his first creative years, distanced himself from foreign influences after joining the democratic movement and, at the same time, drawing closer to the people. He began to avoid complexities of style and language and started to sing of the people's hopes and work in the living language. As the people's liberation movement grew, so did Sahir's inspiration. One can say that the freedom-loving poet's greatest flowering was during the years 1941-1946."

AZERI NATIONAL LIBERATION WRITER FETED ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 February 1986 carries on page 7 a 200-word congratulatory message from the Azerbaijan Writers Union Ispolkom to Mammadrza Afiyat on the occasion of his 60th birthday. It states: "For a long time you have spoken out through concise, interesting stories about the national liberation struggle conducted by the people of Southern Azerbaijan against tyranny and despotism and on the hopes and aspirations of the people." Among his works cited in the message to be of publicistic importance are: "The Pahlavi Court and Its Traitors," "Sattarkhan, the National Leader," and his research on Samad Bahrangi.

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